

## 6 Die in Attack In Paris Jewish Neighborhood

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two terrorists killed six persons and wounded 21 Monday when they machine-gunned the city's best-known Jewish restaurant and passed by in a traditional Jewish neighborhood in the bloodiest anti-Semitic attack in France since World War II.

Israel, in a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, attributed the shooting to "the anti-Israel atmosphere in France" during the fighting in Lebanon, "particularly in the French media, encouraging extremist elements to harm Israelis and Jews." French officials and the Palestine Liberation Organization deplored the attack.

A French group called Direct Action claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the newspaper *France-Soir*, but police said they had no firm lead linking the attack to any political group. Direct Action was tied to small bomb explosions at two Jewish-linked businesses in Paris during the weekend.

President Francois Mitterrand attended a memorial service Monday night at a synagogue in the neighborhood. Earlier, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy visited the scene of the carnage.

The two gunmen entered Jo Goldenberg's restaurant, posing as customers at lunchtime and sprayed the staff and customers with automatic fire, then backed out the door still firing into the restaurant and at persons in front of a nearby synagogue, witnesses said.

They escaped along the Rue des Rosiers, a narrow street on which the restaurant is situated, slowly walking behind a white car driven by an accomplice, methodically scanning windows and doorways and firing at anyone who moved, according to neighbors who heard the shooting and rushed to their windows. They described the gunmen as slightly built, dark-haired men in their 20s.

In the confusion, Marko Goldberger, son of the restaurant owner, seriously wounded a plainclothes policeman when he fired a shotgun at him, mistaking him for a terrorist because of the gun in his hand, French radio said. The policeman had been assigned to guard duty near the restaurant because of threats against the establishment.

Police reinforcements reached the scene within minutes but found no immediate trace of the car or gunmen. They cordoned off the area to search for bombs.

Some residents reported hearing an explosion before the shooting, and French radio reported some victims had undergone amputations Monday night, suggesting that a grenade may have been thrown.

Residents said rescue workers erected makeshift tents on the sidewalks to tend to those too badly wounded to be moved immediately. The street was littered with blood-stained debris in front of the restaurant, its facade decorated with the Star of David. Cars were punctured with bullet holes along the Rue des Rosiers, the Jewish artery of the Marais quarter.

Shortly after the attack, people formed in knots in surrounding streets, with many older people discussing the violence in low voices. In contrast, many younger people shouted protests against the Mitterrand government and against the French media for alleged pro-Arab bias.

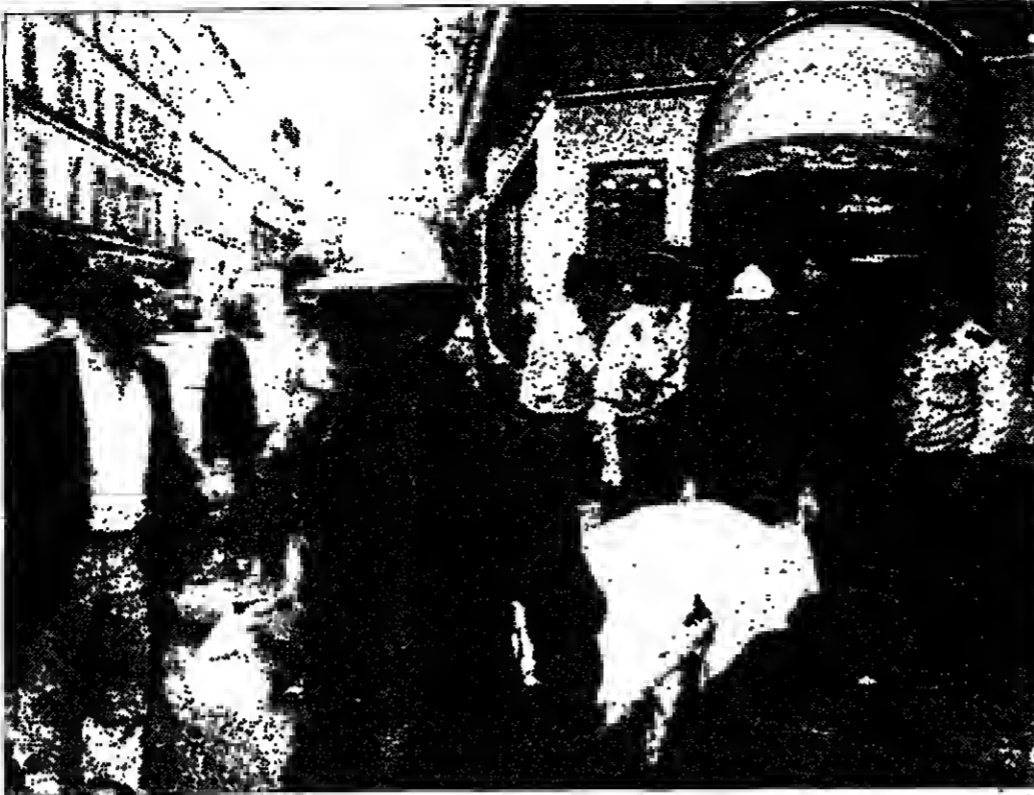
Several hundred demonstrators chanted "Mitterrand is a traitor" outside the synagogue where the president appeared Monday night.

Although Mr. Mitterrand is at odds with the Israeli government over the Palestinian issue, his personal sympathy for Israel is well known, and he benefited from French Jewish support in his presidential campaign last year.

However, his government has faced domestic criticism over the mounting number of terrorist incidents in France, many of them linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The worst previous recent anti-Semitic terrorist act occurred in October, 1980, when a bomb outside a synagogue in the Rue Combarthe, near the Arc de Triomphe, killed four persons and wounded nine others, all passers-by. No arrests have been made in that case.

An Israeli Embassy employee was assassinated in Paris in April, and an aide in the PLO office in Paris was killed in July.



Firemen carried a victim from the restaurant after the attack by gunmen on Monday in Paris.



Residents shared their grief Monday after the attack in the Marais neighborhood of Paris.

## Israeli Planes Bomb PLO Sites in Beirut; Pullout Talks Go On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli planes bombed Palestinian camps in South Beirut on Monday while the government waited for Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to find sanctuary for guerrillas trapped in the Lebanese capital.

To underline Israel's determination to keep up military pressure on the Palestinians, planes attacked the Sabra and Bshara refugee camps, the army said. The air strikes were the first in three days.

A spokesman said that the raids were in retaliation for incessant PLO artillery, bazooka and mortar fire at Israeli forces.

The camp at Chatila and some beachside positions also were bombed after a daylong bombardment by Israeli gunboats, tanks and artillery. There was no immediate word on casualties.

The Israeli air attack followed raids on PLO artillery positions in Syrian-controlled territory about 18 miles (30 kilometers) east of Beirut.

An army spokesman said that Palestinian refugees had left Borge Barajil, which was reportedly hit by Israeli forces, and that only PLO and Syrian fighters remained there.

Apart from the air raids, the army reported sporadic artillery exchanges in Beirut from early morning to mid-afternoon.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, meanwhile, said that Israel was giving Mr. Habib more time to find Arab countries prepared to receive the 6,000 to 9,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters in West Beirut.

On Sunday night, Mr. Begin announced a significant softening in Israel's negotiating stand by agreeing to allow an international force to arrive in Beirut before a complete PLO withdrawal. But the latest concessions did not extend to the battlefield.

Negotiations for a PLO withdrawal from Beirut appeared to be gathering momentum. After meeting Mr. Habib at the presidential palace, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon was quoted by Lebanese radio as saying: "Mr. Habib

is today preparing a comprehensive plan."

Some Lebanese officials and Western diplomats expressed doubts over Syrian and Egyptian readiness to take in the evacuated fighters despite an assurance by Mr. Wazzan over the weekend that this was not a serious obstacle.

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, said after meeting Mr. Habib on Sunday that there was no agreement because no Arab country would take the PLO. Jordan has said it would accept some guerrillas.

Saeed Salam, the former Lebanese premier and the chief link between Mr. Habib and the PLO, said that the government would make a formal request for the assembly and introduction of the peacekeeping force by Tuesday.

The troops are expected to come from France, the United States and Italy.

Mr. Salam predicted that "everything will be arranged" shortly. "Having had the determination of the Palestinians to leave and having had the acceptance [by Israel] of the international forces to come over, everything will be ironed out," Mr. Salam said.

But he did not explain the silence from Damascus. Syria has not formally agreed to take in the PLO guerrillas, even though the plan being discussed by Lebanese and PLO sources calls for Syria to serve as a staging point for dispersing the guerrillas to various places of refuge in the Arab world.

Diplomatic sources in Damascus who asked not to be

## Sharon Seen at Center Of Opposition to Habib

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Amid continuing signs of optimism for a peaceful resolution of the Beirut siege, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has been waging an increasingly open campaign against proposals put together by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, for the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from the Lebanese capital.

The campaign, which resulted in strains between the Israeli military establishment, which is growing impatient with diplomatic efforts to end the crisis, and the Foreign Ministry, which is expressing cautions about Mr. Habib's mission and is reluctant to set a deadline after which Israel will impose a strictly military solution.

Differences over the issue have been simmering for some time beneath the surface in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, but the strains are now more clearly defined by advocates representing the military and diplomatic establishments outside the Cabinet.

While Mr. Sharon publicly has been circumspect on the issue, Israeli sources say he has supervised a campaign of leaks in the Israeli press designed to discredit Mr. Habib's proposals before they were formally presented to Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharon's campaign is believed to reflect his own views and those of a significant portion of Israel's military establishment, but not necessarily those of the prime minister. An adviser to Mr. Begin said Sunday: "Obviously there are differences between the Defense and Foreign ministries. I wouldn't call it a clash, but it reflects their different viewpoints of the situation in Beirut."

The campaign reached a peak Saturday night when two close advisers to the defense minister telephoned several Israeli journalists and accused Mr. Habib and other U.S. diplomats in Beirut of collaborating with the French government to draft an evacuation proposal that would allow guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization to remain in West Beirut after an Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Sharon's aides called Mr. Habib's plan a "fraud" and a "piece of mischief" and they accused the envoy of misleading officials in the U.S. State Department.

Identified only as "authoritative sources close to the defense minister," the aides offered identical versions of an alleged connivance in which only a few hundred guer-

illas would be evacuated from West Beirut, leaving the majority of the 6,000 to 9,000 fighters there to remain sheltered behind a French and American multinational force.

The aides also charged that Mr. Habib and the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Robert S. Dillon, had engaged on a promise Mr. Habib had made to Mr. Begin early in the negotiations to the effect that the bulk of the guerrillas would be evacuated from Lebanon before the planned multinational force is deployed.

Now, Mr. Sharon's advisers alleged, Mr. Habib favored deploying the French forces simultaneously with the evacuation of only a small number of PLO fighters, specifically those who have been wounded or who hold passports of their destination country.

According to the scenario described by Mr. Sharon's advisers, Mr. Habib's plan would result in the deployment of U.S. Marines soon after the positioning of French troops, creating a protective screen for the thousands of armed guerrillas who would remain in West Beirut.

Asked whether the Foreign Ministry shares Mr. Sharon's view, a ministry official replied Sunday, "I don't believe there is a conspiracy of the Americans, the French and the PLO. I don't believe a thing like that could be possible. We haven't seen any signs of a conspiracy."

The official said the "general" policy of Israel is still to allow a multinational force to be deployed after the PLO guerrillas have left, but that the "modalities" of the arrangement still have to be worked out. Those details, the official said, include the timing of the withdrawal and deployment, and the numbers of guerrillas withdrawn in each phase of the operation.

When pressed about Mr. Sharon's campaign to discredit Mr. Habib's evacuation proposal, the official said, "I'm not responsible for the defense minister. From our point of view, there is no discordance whatsoever. We have cautious optimism."

The allegations by Mr. Sharon's aides were similar in tone to those contained in a dressing-down that the defense minister gave last Wednesday to William Brown, the U.S. deputy chief of mission in Tel Aviv. Mr. Sharon was reported to have accused Mr. Habib and Mr. Dillon of sending mendacious reports to the State Department on Israeli bombing and ground advances into West Beirut. Those accusations were also leaked by Mr. Sharon's advisers, sources said.

In what was described as a "harsh monologue" Mr. Sharon, according to his aides, accused Mr. Habib and Mr. Dillon of exaggerating the intensity of Israeli bombing and giving false information to the effect that Israeli troops had already begun to divide the city and isolate PLO pockets in the north and south.

## AEG Files Bankruptcy After Rescue Bid Fails

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BONN — Marking the largest corporate failure in postwar Germany, AEG-Telefunken, the country's second largest electrical and electronics company, declared itself unable to pay its bills and filed for receivership Monday in a Frankfurt court.

The move capped months of financial brinkmanship by the company's senior managers who acknowledged their latest rescue scheme had failed to gain the confidence of potential new corporate partners or bankers.

It occurred despite a pledge by the Bonn government last month to extend 600 million Deutsche marks (about \$240 million) in emergency export loan guarantees to the company, West Germany's 10th largest employer.

West German industry and government was shaken by the company's admission of defeat, which added pressure to the Deutsche mark's further slide Monday against the U.S. dollar.

AEG's action put into question the security of the company's 100,000 employees in West Germany and 20,000 abroad.

Threatened by Sanctions

The West German electrical giant has been threatened by President Reagan's extension of sanctions against the planned Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

It has a contract for 650 million DM to supply the Soviet Union with 47 gas-compressing turbines, using key rotor blade components that were to come from General Electric in the United States.

These rotor blades are now blocked by Mr. Reagan's ban. But AEG's chairman, Heinz Dürr, said Monday for the first time that his company still intended to deliver in September the first two turbines for the pipeline project, presumably using rotors delivered before the embargo.

Reprisals Risked

AEG's defiance of the U.S. embargo risks reprisals from the United States.

Mr. Dürr said the AEG-Kazis subsidiary in Essen that makes the turbines would not be included in the businesses put under receivership in the company's plan put forward Monday.

The move was welcomed by an Economics Ministry spokesman, who said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and senior ministers had

## France Returns to a Mideast Role With Offer in Beirut Settlement

INSIDE

■ The U.S. dollar surged to a 12-month high against the Deutsche mark, 2527 DM. Against the French franc, it climbed to above the 7-franc level. Page 9.

■ Gulf Oil's spinning of Cities Service tilted the New York Stock Exchange Monday: the Dow Jones average dropped by 3.99. Cities Service said it would buy back as many as 20 million of its shares and sued Gulf for \$3 billion. Page 9.

■ President Reagan's decision to propose a one-year extension of the Soviet-American grain agreement has set off a guessing game in Moscow about whether the Kremlin will negotiate on Mr. Reagan's terms or let the six-year-old pact lapse. Page 5.

■ Stiff prison terms and fines were imposed by a Seoul district court on a group of South Korean bankers and businessmen for their roles in a multimillion-dollar loan scandal that has rocked the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Page 5.

■ U.S. governors decided to develop their own plan for revising federal and state responsibilities, with or without the agreement of the Reagan administration. Page 3.

## France Returns to a Mideast Role With Offer in Beirut Settlement

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Israel's siege of Beirut has given France a major opportunity to re-enter Middle East diplomacy, enabling the French government to demonstrate that President Francois Mitterrand's controversial rhetoric of evenhandedness is backed by political and military determination.

While acknowledging close cooperation with the United States on arrangements for a PLO withdrawal from Beirut, French officials said Monday that Paris and Washington still have different strategies.

"We believe that it is important to preserve the PLO politically, but for the Reagan administration a PLO withdrawal will only be the starting point for a possible U.S. reappraisal of its Palestinian policy," a senior aide in the Ministry of External Relations said.

The French commitment is fraught with risks, officials and diplomats in Paris said Monday. France has offered to send the lead contingent of troops for a multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. And France, with Egypt, is canvassing a United Nations resolu-

tion to buttress the PLO's political position after the withdrawal of the guerrillas from Lebanon.

Both initiatives could leave France caught in a cross-fire, the diplomats said. Already the Israeli government, after a brief, wary honeymoon with Mr. Mitterrand, has publicly reverted to its traditional suspicion of French motives.

The stance of the Mitterrand government fits France's traditional posture of close ties with the Arab countries that prevail in France with oil and markets. Of at least equal weight, however, is the French view that Israel has embarked on a politically unwelcome war against Palestinian nationalism.

While traditionally close to Israel, Mr. Mitterrand and other French Socialist leaders are marked by their experience with Algeria, a war France waged with military success and political failure and which ended with negotiations that today are viewed as a success.

"In the United States, too many Arab administration officials, scarred by Vietnam, still support Israeli hard-liners in refusing to see that negotiations with the ene-

my are ultimately inevitable," a French policy-maker said.

France has sought from the outset of Israel's invasion of Lebanon to preserve the PLO as the best negotiating partner for an eventual Middle East settlement.

France, estranged from most Arab governments since Mr. Mitterrand's election, is already receiving expressions of gratitude for this policy from the Arabs.

In addition, French officials say that the United States has come around to recognizing the utility of the French role in Lebanon. The Reagan administration was initially irritated with France for criticizing Israel in the early stages of the Lebanon fighting, U.S. diplomats said. "But the PLO really wanted to leave Beirut, then the French role became indispensable," a French official said.

He said that the PLO is insisting on French troops playing the lead role in assuring the Palestinian withdrawal because France is seen as a friendly country.

Asked about Israeli allegations that the presence of French troops might reduce military pressure on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Soviet Protester Ends His Fast After Wife Lies Her False Promise of Exit Visa Sways Him in Apparent Victory for Kremlin

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The American wife of the Soviet hunger striker Yuri Balovlenkov said Monday that she had tricked her husband into giving up his fast by telling him that he would be allowed to emigrate to the United States.

The end of Mr. Balovlenkov's 36-day fast, his second in three months, appeared to mark a victory for the Soviet authorities, who have insisted that they will not give in to pressure to allow the emigration of Russians whose spouses live in the West. There was a sudden upsurge of hunger strikes here following the successful protest earlier this year by the dissident Soviet academician Andrei D. Sakharov on behalf of his young wife.

Mr. Sakharov's ward, Liza Alexeyeva, and at least one other hunger striker were allowed to leave the Soviet Union, but the Soviet authorities then abruptly decided

to take a tougher course. At the beginning of July, foreign correspondents were called to a press conference at the passport office and told that no other protesters would be given exit visas.

A Test of Wills

The Balovlenkov case developed into a test of wills between the Kremlin and him over the right of divided families to be reunited. He accused the Soviet authorities of reneging on a promise to allow him to leave following his earlier, 43-day hunger strike, which ended in June.

Soviet officials have accused the United States of interference in internal Soviet affairs by giving moral support to the hunger strikers. They maintain that some marriages between Soviet and U.S. citizens are merely marriages of convenience to evade the strict emigration laws.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Balovlenkov's wife, Elena, said she

had lied to her husband to save his life. She told him that the Soviet emigration authorities had agreed to let him leave the country provided he ended his hunger strike.

Mrs. Balovlenkov, 29, a nurse from Baltimore, arrived in Moscow Friday from the United States. She met with Soviet officials Monday to plead her husband's case but was told that "state considerations" prevented them from granting him a visa.

Mrs. Balovlenkov said, however, that she was still hopeful that the authorities might relent. "Now that he has stopped his protest, I hope that they might be more compassionate and give him permission to leave. They can say that they are doing this for humanitarian reasons and are not giving way to pressure," she said.

The tough line taken by Moscow over Mr. Balovlenkov illustrates the obstacles faced by Soviet citizens who wish to leave their country. Over the past two years, emi-

gration has been reduced to a trickle — a result in part of the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

2 Romanian Couples Fasting

BUCHAREST (AP) — A Romanian couple was reported to be "healthy and quite relaxed" Monday despite a weeklong hunger strike at the Canadian Embassy here, aimed at obtaining a Canadian immigration visa. Mircea Munteanu, 32, and his wife, Elena, 36, have been at the embassy since Aug. 2 with their 2-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter.

At the same time, another couple, Roxandina and Sergiu Rutescu, said in a telephone interview that they were continuing a 29-day hunger strike in their Bucharest apartment while waiting for Romanian officials to issue them emigration documents to Israel. They said their health was failing.



Elena Balovlenkov, a Baltimore nurse, sat with her husband, Yuri, in Moscow Saturday while he continued his hunger strike.

## Turkey Seeks Links To Armenians' Attack

**United Press International**  
ANKARA — At least 10 persons have been taken into custody and interrogated about possible links to the two Armenian terrorists who attacked Ankara's airport Saturday, killing nine persons and wounding 74.

Three Palestinians were being interrogated in Istanbul for possible links with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the group that claimed responsibility for the attack, police sources said. Ankara and Istanbul authorities were searching for other possible accomplices.

The two terrorists tossed a bomb into an airport lounge at Ankara's Esenboga airport, then opened fire with machine guns. Three policemen were among those killed.

Security forces shot and killed one of the gunmen, who had traveled to Turkey on a forged Turkish passport, and wounded the other, a French national identified as Levon Elmekchyan, 25.

The guerrillas entered the country on separate commercial flights from Syria to Istanbul, where they met and planned the attack, police said.

Doctors at an Ankara hospital said 45 of the 74 persons who were wounded in the attack remained hospitalized Sunday. Two of them were in comas.

A caller to a French news agency said the attack was intended to pressure West European governments for release of Armenian gunmen arrested after attacks in other countries.

Attacks on Turkish officials by Armenian groups have been frequent in recent years. The groups say the attacks are in revenge for the massacre during World War I of an estimated 600,000 Armenians living in eastern Turkey. Turkey has denied the Armenian claims.

In Paris, guerrillas claiming to be Armenian nationalists rigged a telephone exchange with dynamite and fire bombs Sunday but tipped off police, who dismantled it before an explosion.

Diplomats said the authorities may be worried that publicity given to an independent disarmament campaign here may have influenced the formation of an independent peace group in Moscow.

**East Germans Said To Call Pacifists For Army Service**

**Reuters**  
BERLIN — East Germany appears to be cracking down on an unofficial peace movement by calling up men who reject military service into the army reserve under threat of jail, informed sources said Monday.

The sources, who sympathize with a growing tendency among East German youths to question compulsory military service and to see the arms policies of East and West as equally dangerous, said several friends had been called up.

Some young men who refused to serve have been arrested and face trial by a military court, the sources said. At least two of those arrested had previously declared they would not serve under arms, they added.

France Is to Encourage Reunification of Korea

**The Associated Press**  
PARIS — France hopes to promote the reunification of Korea by encouraging the Western nations to recognize North Korea and the Socialist nations to recognize South Korea, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, said Monday.

Questioned after returning from a 10-day trip to China, South Korea, Hong Kong and India, Mr. Cheysson said the South Koreans appeared reassured when he told them the French government would do everything it could to make reunification possible.

"It is not possible," declared Mr. Cheysson, "that 60 million Koreans as one people, speaking the same language and sharing the same cultural heritage — and who were united for 13 centuries — should be divided for so long. It would be suitable to reunify Korea."

Speaking of future French recognition of North Korea by France, Mr. Cheysson said: "I was not going to ask the [South] Koreans' permission, and I said that the decision had not yet been made in precise or formal terms, and this is the truth. We will see how this line of conduct fits into a line of reasoning that, I repeat, relates to the reunification of 60 million Koreans."

Last month, Mr. Cheysson told the French National Assembly the government was considering recognition of North Korea.

The minister also indicated that he had discussed the recognition of

**Zia to Visit U.S. This Year**  
**United Press International**  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq announced Sunday that he would visit the United States in December.



West Beirut residents lining up for bread, which has been scarce since the Israeli siege began.

## France Returns to a Mideast Role

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
The PLO to leave Beirut, the French official said that if the PLO reneged on a pledge to leave, then France would consider that it had no further obligation and would withdraw its troops.

In theory, this would leave the Lebanese government to deal with the PLO problem, but in practice Israel would be able to return unopposed. In no circumstances, French officials said, would French troops be ordered to attack Palestinian positions.

Before an evacuation accord can be signed, Israel must still agree to the French-U.S. plan for French forces to arrive on the day the PLO starts withdrawing. The External Relations Ministry aide said that both France and the United States agreed with the PLO insistence that the two events occur simultaneously.

"This is supposed to be an honorable evacuation, not a surrender, by the PLO," he said.

To facilitate this, France is ready to dispatch a 350-man contingent of the 2d parachute regiment, an all-volunteer unit belonging to France's foreign intervention force. The unit would land in Lebanon via the Christian-held port of Jounieh, and would be reinforced later to 850 men. But French officials said that the troops have not left France; one French officer is in Beirut for talks with Lebanese, U.S. and Italian officials.

**Invitation to Arafat**  
The view in Paris is that there may be a chance, amid the carnage in Lebanon, to help break the Arab-Israeli deadlock by leading the PLO firmly and publicly onto a political track.

To encourage this, the French government has announced that it is ready to receive Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, in Paris after a PLO withdrawal.

Beyond that, in the French view, the United Nations Security Council should adopt a resolution guaranteeing Israel's security but also recognizing Palestinian rights. A draft text is being circulated by France and Egypt, which French officials said Mr. Arafat has already promised to endorse publicly. The resolution is designed to enable the PLO to meet U.S. preconditions for a direct dialogue. France and Egypt are still reworking the text to avoid a U.S. veto.

In working with Egypt, France

is making amends for previous criticism of Egypt's separate peace with Israel and trying to strengthen Arab moderates, officials say. "Objectively speaking, Egypt is the Arab country that is the least afraid of a Palestinian state and therefore the Arab state that is most sincere about helping the Palestinians," a French official added.

**Evidence of Resentment**  
Israeli resentment of French policy has been evident not only in statements in Tel Aviv, the official added, but also in Israeli Army shelling of Beirut buildings in which French diplomatic and news agency offices are located.

French officials, while acknowledging how much France stands to gain, emphasize that French policy is a fulfillment of the pledges on the Middle East made by Mr. Mitterrand when he took office and announced that he intended to adjust France's traditional pro-Arab tilt.

"We said we would be even-handed, we said that peace in the region depended on a Palestinian settlement and Israel's security," a French official said. "We took the criticism for Mr. Mitterrand's trip to Israel, now we'll take the criticism for helping the Palestinians, and eventually people will understand that we mean what we say," he said.

**Israel Bombs Beirut Camps As Pullout Talks Continue**

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
identified, said Sunday that Syria "wants to hear about an Israeli evacuation from Beirut and from Lebanon."

"As long as nobody gives them word on that, they will not negotiate," the sources said.

With the negotiations seemingly moving at a faster pace after eight weeks of near stalemate, Israel called home its ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, for urgent consultations.

In Washington, U.S. officials said Monday that Israeli planes, patrol boats and ground forces harassed U.S. Marine helicopters flying from the aircraft carrier Forrester to Lebanon in three separate incidents over the weekend.

The State and Defense departments have informally protested the incidents to Israel, said the officials, who requested anonymity. An Israeli Embassy official acknowledged that the incidents had taken place but said they were the

**U.S. Climber Dies in China**  
**The Associated Press**  
PEKING — A 41-year-old American, Roger Kirkpatrick, plunged off a cliff and died on July 29, one day after climbing to the icy 24,757-foot (7,500-meter) summit of Mount Muztagh Ata in the northwest Xinjiang region of China, the Chinese news agency reported Sunday.

## South African Defends Use Of Detention Black Found Hanged In Johannesburg Cell

**Washington Post Service**

JOHANNESBURG — A black student was found hanged in his jail cell here on the eve of a court appearance Monday and the minister of police and prisons, defending the country's detention system, said: "You won't get much information if you keep a detainee in a five-star hotel or with his friends."

It was the 52d known death of a political detainee held under the country's system of security police detention since 1963.

Ernest Moeabi Duple, 21, was found hanged Sunday in his cell at John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg.

The police claim that Mr. Duple had made a confession on Saturday and that he was due to appear in court Monday to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Duple had previously been detained by the security police for nearly four months, from early October last year until late January when he was released with no charges being brought against him. He was detained again last Thursday.

The lawyer for Mr. Duple's family, Graham Dyson, said Monday that an autopsy will be held Tuesday and a pathologist representing the family will be allowed to attend.

In defending the country's police methods, the minister, Louis Le Grange, said that the South African detention system was necessary because the country faced a tough security situation.

He freely conceded that its purpose was to extract information, but denied that the 52 deaths since the system was introduced 19 years ago was because the security police had used third-degree interrogation methods.

"Only six, seven or eight of these cases died from some form of assault," Mr. Le Grange said.

His statement was viewed here as the first official admission that any of the deaths had been due to brutal police methods.

All the persons who had died in detention had died either from natural causes or suicide, he said.

The security police have been absolved of responsibility into the deaths of all the detainees except one. A magistrate blamed the local police last month last month in the beating death of a political prisoner in a tribal homeland. In defense of the system, Mr. Le Grange said that "these people are being detained to obtain information and you won't get much information if you keep a detainee in a five-star hotel or with his friends."

Mr. Le Grange gave the total number of detainee deaths as 45, but he did not include deaths reported in tribal homelands that South Africa regards as independent.

He also said that the number of deaths in the South African system was not exceptional by world standards. "In some Western countries the figures are much higher for ordinary criminal prisoners," he said. "One should keep a sense of perspective and not point such a long finger at South Africa."

**Correction**  
In a People item (IHT, Aug. 7-8) the International Herald Tribune erroneously reported that a West German photographer, Heinz Schmidt, who filed a complaint in Belgium charging that King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden had damaged his camera, was on assignment for the newspaper Bild Zeitung. The newspaper issued a statement saying that Mr. Schmidt had not worked for it since last year.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Hinckley Is Committed Indefinitely

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr., who was acquitted by reason of insanity seven weeks ago on charges of shooting President Reagan, was committed indefinitely to a U.S. mental hospital Monday. Judge Barrington D. Parker, finding Mr. Hinckley, 27, to be mentally ill and dangerous, read his commitment order from the bench in U.S. District Court after Mr. Hinckley told him he waived the right to a hearing on his release.

When the judge asked him if he understood precisely the meaning of the waiver he was signing, he answered, "Yes, I do." But Mr. Hinckley added that he did not "necessarily agree" with the conclusion of doctors at St. Elizabeths Hospital who said he is suffering from a severe chronic mental disorder. He can still petition the court every six months for his release.

### Africans Meeting in Libya Assail U.S.

TRIPOLI, Libya — A meeting of 28 mainly hard-line African states on Monday denounced the United States for its African and Middle East policies and expressed "full support" for the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi.

The one-day meeting was held as a makeshift substitute for the annual summit of the 50-nation Organization of African Unity, which was postponed indefinitely Saturday because a boycott by 22 moderate governments deprived it of the statutory two-thirds quorum.

The boycott was to protest the controversial admission to the OAU of the Polisario guerrillas fighting in the Western Sahara. The meeting here, under the chairmanship of Col. Qadhafi, accused the United States of "interfering in the internal affairs of Angola" by demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a prior condition for an independence agreement on South-West Africa (Namibia).

### EEC Aide Sees Long Pipeline Dispute

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's external relations commissioner, Wilhelm Haferkamp, said Monday that he expects no quick end to the U.S.-European dispute over the building of the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The EEC, in a paper to be sent to Washington this week, will explain its legal objections to the embargo placed by the Reagan administration on the export of U.S. technology by European firms in the building of the pipeline.

"I don't see any rapid solution," Mr. Haferkamp said reporters. However, he said he sensed a new U.S. attitude toward foreign policy, replacing the "general incoherence" of a few months ago.

### Italians Open Talks on New Cabinet

ROME — President Sandro Pertini opened negotiations Monday in an attempt to form Italy's 42d government since World War II.

The talks began with a 20-minute meeting between Mr. Pertini and Giovanni Leone, who resigned as president in 1978 following a bribery scandal. Mr. Pertini then met with the president of the Senate, Amintore Fanfani, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

The negotiations began two days after Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition collapsed because the Socialist Party had withdrawn its backing. The talks are to continue Tuesday and possibly Wednesday.

### China Demurs on Textbook Talks

PEKING — China appeared Monday to have snubbed two Japanese visitors by refusing to officially discuss with them a dispute over controversial revisions in Japanese textbooks dealing with World War II.

Peking has protested to Tokyo about the books, which it says gloss over bloody Japanese atrocities during Japan's invasion of China from 1937 to 1945.

One of the visiting Japanese officials, the Foreign Ministry's information bureau chief, Hiroshi Hashimoto, was received Monday by the Chinese Foreign Ministry's top expert on Japan, Shao Xiangqian, but only "as a friend." A Japanese source said it was still not known whether the Chinese were prepared to hold formal talks on the controversy.

### Paper Calls Namibia Cease-Fire Near

JOHANNESBURG — All sides have agreed to a cease-fire and the United Nations is about to send a 10,000-man peace-keeping force to South-West Africa (Namibia), the Star newspaper said Monday.

The UN force will arrive in the South-African held territory "beginning possibly in mid-August," the newspaper said. It said the last hurdle to a cease-fire in mid-August was renewed in Tripoli, Libya, when the leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, Sam Nujoma, said that he will go to New York later in the week "ready to sign a cease-fire."

"Before this, all parties in the Namibian settlement issue had agreed provisionally that the shooting should stop on Aug. 15," the Star said. "But this does not spell a definite end to hostilities," it added. It said that the Western and African nations heading the drive for peace have agreed that a cease-fire come before the "nuts and bolts" of elections and independence. If this fails, the fighting could resume, the Star said.

### New Allegation in Java Sea Sinking

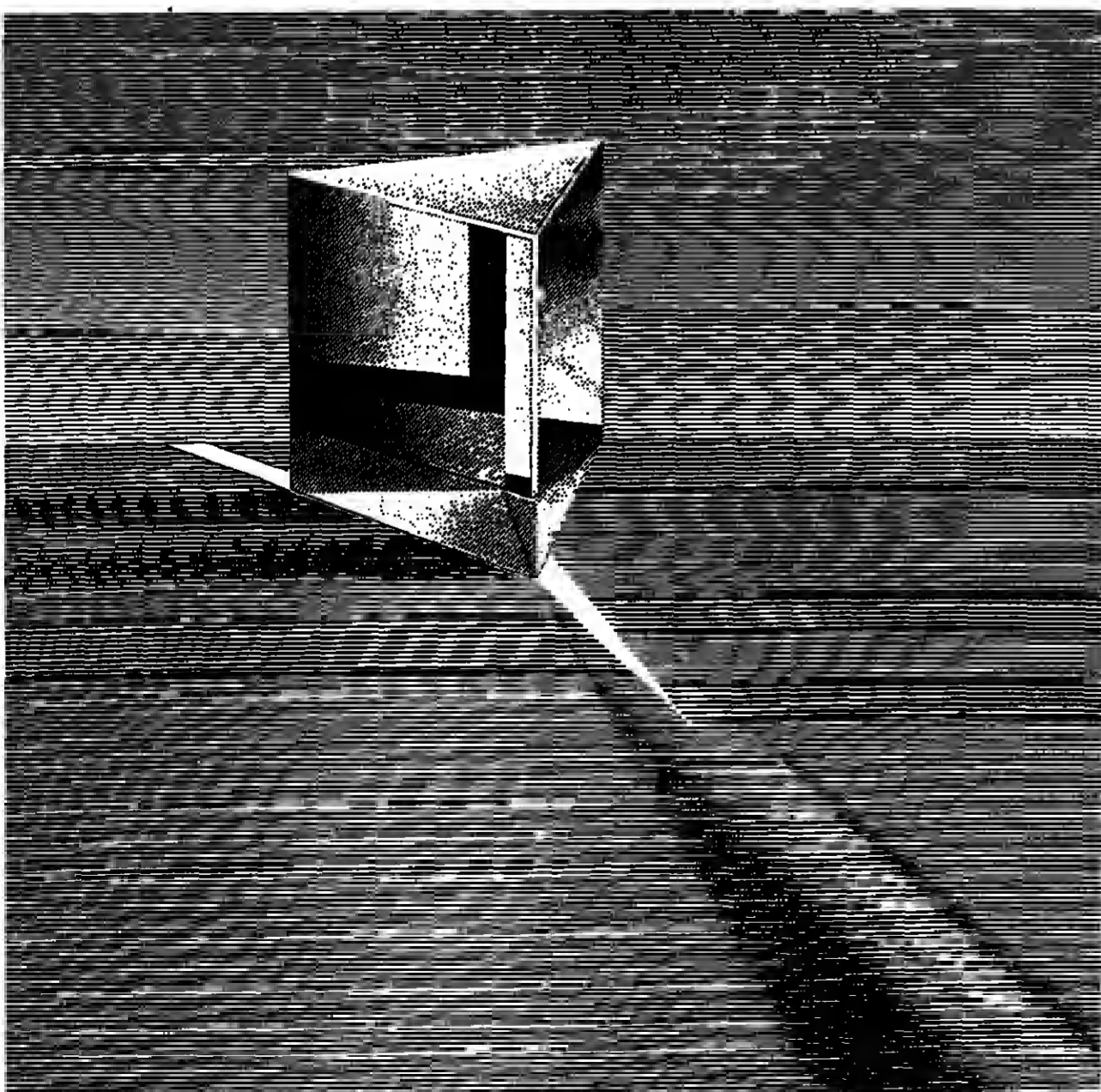
JAKARTA — A government official testified Monday that a ship that sank last year in the Java Sea, killing at least 666 persons, was not authorized to carry passengers.

The Tampomas-2, a secondhand car ferry purchased by the Indonesian government as a passenger liner, "never had classification documents as a passenger ship," said Jusuf E. Habibie, secretary to the director-general for sea communications.

Mr. Habibie was testifying on the first day of the trial of Nuswan Chatah, the director of government agency Pamstat, which bought the ship in 1980. Mr. Chatah, 49, is accused of corruption in connection with the sale.

In January, 1981, 10 months after the Tampomas-2 began operating as a passenger ship in Indonesia, it caught fire and sank, killing at least 666. Some believe many others not listed on the ship's manifest also died.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



## To find the spectrum, you need the prism.

A universal bank, such as Deutsche Bank, acts as a prism. It takes in the widely varied problems of a multitude of clients and carefully breaks each one into its various components in

order to find the most efficient solution.

Come to Deutsche Bank when you want the full spectrum of banking services focused on your problem.

**Deutsche Bank**  
A century of universal banking

Central Office: Frankfurt am Main/Düsseldorf. Branches abroad: Antwerp, Asunción, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Milan, New York, Paris, Rome, Tokyo. Representative Offices: Bogotá, Cairo, Caracas, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Lagos, Mexico, Moscow, Nairobi, Osaka, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, San José, Santiago, Sao Paulo, Tokyo. Subsidiaries: Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Singapore, Toronto, Zurich.

مركز القوم



# Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Tax 'Jump' That Isn't

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Hard-core supply-siders are being most petulant about the tax bill that the administration and Republican Senate leaders are trying hard to push through Congress. This is not only unhelpful to the president, who has done so much to dignify their theories, but downright ungrateful as well.

What the supply-siders do not seem to recognize — or at least to admit publicly — is that the package of tax reforms and minor tax increases being proposed is not only a sensible measure in itself, but a life-saver for the massive third-year tax cut that the supply-siders have defended so stoutly. Those who call the three-year, \$99-billion tax package "the largest tax increase in history" are talking simple nonsense.

Even if the entire tax package now being considered by a Senate-House conference passes, the United States will still experience a massive tax cut next year. That is because the proposed excise tax increases, loophole closings and rollbacks in business tax breaks are dwarfed by the enormous reductions made a year ago.

Next year, for example, individual and business taxes are scheduled to drop by \$90 billion on top of this year's \$38-billion cut. The new tax bill would take back a mere \$11 billion of that reduction, in addition to cracking down on people who cheat on their legally owed taxes.

Between 1982 and 1985, last year's tax law

would reduce taxes by \$444 billion. The new tax bill would shave that a bit to a still massive \$377 billion reduction in the federal tax bill. Some tax increases.

The supply-siders should also be heartened by the fact that the proposed revenue increases are totally different in structure from the tax cuts they promoted so successfully. Last year, the administration was emphasizing cuts in the tax rates, hoping to encourage work and saving. Those rate cuts are still in place. This year's personal tax increases are primarily aimed at consumption. If they affect anything it will not be supply, but — if you will pardon the expression — demand. In any case, whatever effect the new taxes have on economic activity is likely to be swamped by the tax increases that states and localities are being forced to impose because of cuts in federal aid and the economic downturn.

Even the proposed scaling back of business tax cuts should not concern the supply-siders. None of the retrenchments affects the original concessions sought by the administration — only some of the more egregious excesses added in the madness that seized Congress in the final days of last year's tax markup.

Having won so much last year, the supply-siders should now have the grace and common sense to help the president cope with a real problem that the nation faces — the prospect of what could truly be the most damaging deficits in history.

## The Bomb Trade

From THE WASHINGTON POST

There is something truly grotesque in the protestations of high administration officials that the U.S. government is keeping the faith so far as efforts to slow the spread of nuclear weapons are concerned. The truth is nearly the opposite. And yet we have, for instance, the deputy secretary of energy, W. Kenneth Davis, saying this: "People have gotten the idea that this administration is somehow less interested in retarding proliferation than previous administrations. That simply is not true. I think we are as much concerned — perhaps even more concerned — about slowing down or retarding it."

If Mr. Davis and his colleagues wish to know where people have gotten this strange idea, they need look only as far as their own statements and actions since the Reagan administration was installed. From just about day one, the president's appointees have been making plain their contempt for the old (Carter, Ford and congressional) policy of seeking to impede the flow of potential weapons-making materials and technology to countries that have given reason to suppose they might actually use these things for the production of explosives or which have refused to accept adequate safeguards for their proper, peaceful use. We have been told that this former policy was an unworkable and stupid effort.

And we were told it again by the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agen-

cy, Eugene Rostow: "The old methods to which earlier administrations and many people in Congress are still committed rest on illusions, the illusion of American omnipotence and the illusion that the United States Congress has jurisdiction over the policies of many other parts of the world. We want to get rid of the nostalgia for an epoch of monopoly that is gone. There is absolutely no use trying through export controls to achieve what can't be achieved."

Apart from the piquancy this statement may be expected to have for Europeans now wrestling the administration for the right to go ahead with their exports for the Soviet gas pipeline, it is of interest mainly because it takes you nowhere. And in that sense it is as good a guide as you will get to any so-called nuclear nonproliferation policy in the Reagan administration. Of course there were weaknesses and uncertainties and risks in the old policy. How could there not be in a matter so complicated — politically, economically and technically — as this? But that didn't make it any less urgent to try to inhibit the spread of nuclear explosives to ever more countries abroad. Besides loosening up restrictions on the transfer of weapons-potential material and technology overseas and claiming that all this will, somehow, give us a mysterious new clout in preventing the spread of weapons, can anyone tell us what the Reagan policy is?

## Colossus of the Camera

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The mythic hero of Western industrial society is the inventor who turns entrepreneur and creates a new industry. But even successful inventors tend to sell out after their companies pass a certain size. It would be tempting to say that no individual can excel at both invention and management were it not for the remarkable career of Edwin Land. Having said "Let there be polarized light," he founded the Polaroid Corp. to make use of it.

Mr. Land, possibly Harvard's most famous dropout, announced last week that he was severing all ties with the company he founded. Though now 73, he intends to pursue a novel theory of how the eye and brain perceive color. His departure from Polaroid marks the end of a unique episode.

It was Mr. Land's achievement not just to create a major company with mass cultural impact, but to keep reinventing it as he strove to extend and perfect its products. While an undergraduate, he developed and marketed the first commercially useful material for polarizing light. He adapted his company to war work, then to peace through having conceived, during a solitary hour-long walk around Santa Fe in 1943, the idea of the po-

laroid camera. The walk was prompted by his 3-year-old daughter, who, being photographed by her father, posed the question "Why can't I see the picture right away?" The first camera was marketed in 1948. Later, Mr. Land energized Polaroid to build a wholly new camera, the SX-70. No one who watches its film's opaque screen magically dissolve to reveal the developed photograph beneath can deny its technical elegance. The Polaroid instant movie camera, which appeared in 1977, was one of the company's few commercial failures.

Wall Street frowned over that error, but Mr. Land believed that a company must continually innovate or die. He was an original manager, promoting teamwork and individual responsibility long before the Japanese made a virtue of being attentive to employees. He is said never to have issued a direct order, yet remained in firm control of his company's affairs.

Working continually to renew the remarkable organization he brought into being, Mr. Land attained creativity without chaos. He may be one of a kind, but his approach deserves more imitators.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Bloody Ankara

At first glance, the outrage at Ankara airport would appear to be work of homicidal maniacs. The real motive becomes apparent from the fact that the bands of assassins have

been trained and financed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has similarly assisted the IRA, the German Red Army Faction and the Japanese Red Army. Behind them, in turn, stand the Soviet secret services.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### AUG. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Rolling Along

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It would be difficult to imagine the position of the automobile industry today without the pneumatic tire. Most automobilists of experience know full well the strides that have been made by leading tire constructors in recent years. Firms such as Continental, Michelin, Bourgoignon, Samson and Dunlop, to name only a few of the more celebrated, have been able to produce tires that give a measure of security and comfort to automobilists, even when high speed is attempted, which a few years ago seemed impossible. There is not an automobilist to be found who would like to go back to the old regime of ironshod or solid rubber wheels."

#### 1932: German Death Penalty

BERLIN — The government's determination to stamp out political agitation was reflected in two national decrees promulgated here, one by President Hindenburg providing capital punishment for specified acts against the state, and another by the Cabinet, setting up special courts to enforce the new penalties. The first decree constitutes a notable departure from German legal tradition, which has limited the death penalty to cases of premeditated murder. Political crimes, or those in which members of the police force are victims, are punishable by death. An offender is even liable to execution if merely found in possession of weapons in any fray in which a person has been killed.

## Why It's Impossible to Count Lebanon's Civilian Dead

By Norman Kempster

JERUSALEM — In war, it is said, truth is the first casualty. In Israel's invasion of Lebanon, truth may not have been the first to fall, but it now seems clear that when reports were issued on the numbers of civilian victims of the war, truth took some very heavy hits.

It is now pretty well agreed that no one really knows how many civilians have been killed, injured or left homeless in the two-month-old conflict. But in the early days of the war, estimates from seemingly authoritative sources circulated freely. All now seem suspect.

On June 13, with the war one week old and Israeli forces on the outskirts of Beirut, most news organizations carried a report attributed to the Red Cross estimating that at least 10,000 civilians had been killed or wounded and another 600,000 left homeless during Israel's rapid advance through southern Lebanon. The report said that at least 1,000 were killed and 3,000 wounded in Sidon alone.

Those figures may have seemed high at the time, but they were widely repeated because they were the only authoritative numbers available. Israel refused to make any casualty estimates of its own until June 22. In the confusion of the opening days of the conflict, reporters were unable to make an independent assessment, because Israel refused to allow reporters to reach the scene of the fighting until the action was long over. When the Jerusalem government finally did issue its first report on civilian deaths, the number seemed amazingly low, just 460 in all of southern Lebanon.

But Israel now insists that even that number was too high. The government counts 331 civilians killed in the three largest towns of southern Lebanon — Nabatieh, Tyre and Sidon. It

says that a few civilians may have been killed outside the towns but, if so, the number was very small, probably not more than 10.

However, the Israeli estimates omit casualties in the Palestinian refugee camps and Beirut, casualties that undoubtedly were substantial. Israel puts the number killed in the camps at between 1,000 and 1,200, claiming that almost all were PLO members.

Israeli officials say that the initial Red Cross estimate originated with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, a Red Cross affiliate, and was repeated by Red Cross officials in Beirut without proper checking. The International Red Cross has since said that it never issued any casualty figures at all, but the record seems clear that someone, speaking in the name of the Red Cross, did put out the numbers.

The Palestine Red Crescent is headed by Fathi Arafat, brother of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Most Israelis consider this fact alone to be conclusive evidence that the casualty figure was inflated. There seems to be little doubt now that the early estimates on both sides were based far more on propaganda than on fact. Estimates originating in Beirut seem to have been intentionally inflated. The estimates from Jerusalem were made to look low by ignoring the toll in the refugee camps and in Beirut.

All the numbers now in dispute relate only to the first week of the war, when Israel overran southern Lebanon and laid siege to predominantly Moslem West Beirut. Since then, an unknown number of civilians have been killed in Beirut. Most of them were victims of the Israeli

bombardment of the western half of the city, but some were killed by PLO rocket and shellfire into predominantly Christian East Beirut.

While casualty estimates from varying sources still appear daily in press accounts of the fighting, no one is in a position of responsibility on either side is now playing the numbers game. Israel has not updated its estimates for a month. A recent press report from Beirut said that authorities there are not even trying to estimate total deaths and injuries.

The Lebanese Red Cross has no figures that are considered accurate and neither do police. The Christian Phalangists, who pride themselves on their efficiency, also duck the question. The newspaper *Al-Nahar*, considered the most independent news outlet in Lebanon, estimates that 5,000 had died by July 28.

Jean-Jacques Kurz, information director for the International Red Cross mission in Beirut, said that because so many families have been scattered by the war, an accurate casualty count is almost impossible.

The Israeli estimates for civilian casualties in the sweep through southern Lebanon appear to be accurate as far as they go, but they leave out areas where the death toll was highest and they seem to classify most Palestinian casualties as military rather than civilian.

Israel Givinsky, an aide to Economics Minister Yassov Meisler, said the Israeli report includes only "bodies we saw, counted and helped municipal authorities to bury."

As such it can be precise, Givinsky, who is in charge of keeping track of the plight of civilian victims, said 10 civilians died in Nabatieh,

65 in Tyre and 256 in Sidon. PLO resistance, ineffective as it was, was concentrated in six areas of southern Lebanon — Nabatieh, Tyre, Sidon, Damour and the refugee camps of Ein Hilweh near Sidon and Rasbiyeh near Tyre. Givinsky said that between 1,000 and 1,200 persons were killed in the Palestinian centers. "We expect that most if not all of these were PLO," he said.

Israeli military sources estimate the death toll among PLO fighters at between 1,000 and 2,000 for the southern Lebanon phase of the war. Israel's own casualty count for that period was about 225 killed. At least another 100 Israeli soldiers have been killed since the Israeli force reached the outskirts of Beirut.

Givinsky said Israel has no figures on casualties in West Beirut because its forces do not control the city and are unable to conduct an accurate body count.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon say that Israel suffered a number of military casualties because it attempted to avoid hurting civilians. Random interviews with troops bear this out.

Nevertheless, Israel has made extensive use of bombing and long-range artillery, which it claims are necessary to attack PLO targets even if they are located in civilian areas or near to embassies, hospitals or orphanages. Israel's explanation is that the PLO is responsible for such civilian deaths because the guerrillas attempted to use civilians as shields.

Begin frequently implies that so long as Israel does not order the intentional killing of civilians, it has fulfilled its ethical responsibility.

Los Angeles Times

## Reagan's Tax Flip-Flop Feeds the Political Fires

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The same Congress that last year passed the biggest tax cut in history — \$350 billion over three years — is poised to pass the biggest tax increase on record, \$100 billion in the same period. But it is not yet a sure thing.

"If a tax increase had gone to the House floor last week, it would have lost by 100 votes," Jack Albertine of the American Business Conference, an experienced Hill-watcher, says. Earlier, the bill just squeaked by in the Senate, and the House avoided a vote by sending the "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982" to a Senate-House conference.

Albertine expects that the legislation, labeled a tax "reform" bill by its chief sponsor, Republican Sen. Bob Dole, will eventually pass, but not before an awful lot of blood is spilled. "What terrorizes me," explains a Democrat, "is that inevitable 30-second TV commercial during the election campaign next fall that says: 'Congressman so-and-so voted to increase your taxes.'"

As for the Republicans, they are split as never before on the wisdom of scaling back a goodly chunk of last year's record tax reductions for business, while hitting consumers with higher cigarette, telephone, and airline ticket taxes.

Traditionalists among them hate to boost taxes in an election year, but assume that to let the budget deficit mushroom would be even worse. That's not the way that dedicated "supply-siders" like Rep. Jack Kemp of New York see it. They bitterly argue that the president, in backing the tax boost, is scuttling the basic thrust of Reaganomics — a lowered tax burden to stimulate business investment.

For example, the conservative Heritage Foundation calls the tax package "a breach of faith." It cites a letter to Reagan from 70 hard-core GOP congressmen charging that "the Republican Party is in danger of making a U-turn back to its familiar role of tax collector for Democratic spending programs."

Economist Paul Craig Roberts, a supply-sider theorist who quit as an assistant Treasury secretary earlier this year, told this reporter that "the result of the tax increase would be a larger, not a smaller deficit" because it would worsen the recession. This, he admits, is a standard Keynesian, or Democratic-style, analysis.

Reagan's real trouble, the way Roberts and Kemp see it, is that the president has fostered a climate of massive uncertainty. They see OMB Director David Stockman as the evil genius who next year will advocate yet another tax increase.

"So we have yet another government," says Roberts, "that comes to town with one policy, and six months later announces a new one."

But what are the alternatives? Malcolm Baldrige, the plain-speaking secretary of commerce, says that without the additional revenues provided by the bill the deficit will soar. For fiscal 1983, the red ink would hit \$175 billion. And for fiscal 1985, the prospect would be a \$250 billion deficit.

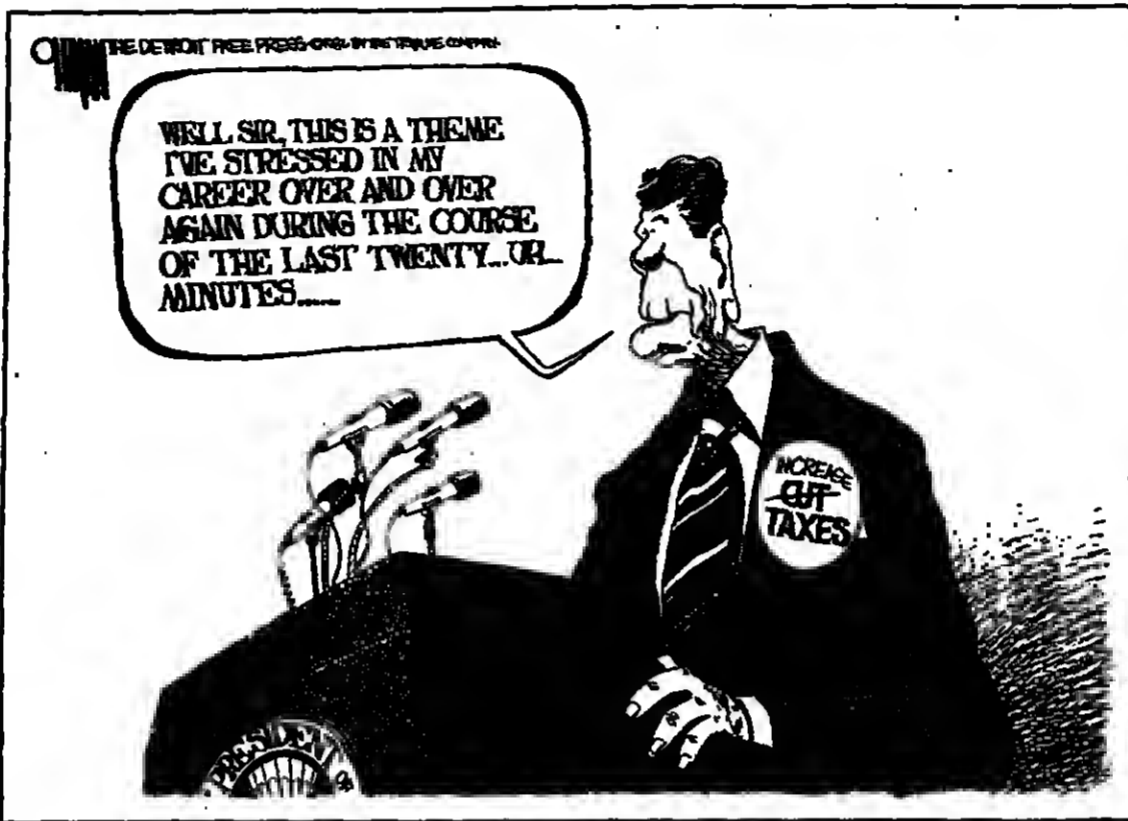
Yet, if Reagan really wants the tax bill, he will have to mount the kind of drive to keep defuncting House Republicans in line that will further embitter his right-wing supporters. The truth is that Reagan is, in all likelihood, about the bill. He tells some businessmen, brought in by Albertine: "I don't like doing it." But Roberts says Reagan has now been "flip-flopped to death" on the tax issue. The obvious reference is to Stockman, presidential aide James Baker, and Sen. Pete Domenici and Dole.

In the House, despite fears by individual Democrats that their votes could amount to political suicide, the Democratic leadership will push for support of the bill. It is a majority of the Republicans who are strong.

For one thing, many of its provisions, such as withholding on interest and dividends, are consistent with mainstream Democratic views over the years. And if this tax bill is not passed, House Democratic leaders know that some other tax bill will have to be passed in the future — perhaps with Democratic rather than a Dole in the lead.

If the middle-of-the-road Republicans and Democrats lose out to a combination of the GOP right-wing and those Democrats who would rather let Reagan take the rap for a swollen deficit, the financial markets will correctly conclude that tax and budget policy might better be made at the zoo than at either the Capitol or the White House.

The Washington Post



## Poles Remember the History Lessons of August

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — August will be a long, hot summer month in Poland this year not because of the weather but because of the political climate.

August is full of historical dates and Poles always remember their history. The month began with a demonstration by thousands of persons — displaying Solidarity badges and violating martial law — to commemorate the Warsaw insurrection of August 1944, when 80 percent of the capital was destroyed and 300,000 young Poles were killed by the Nazis. But the insurrection was also an event that declared the legitimacy of the Polish nation and its right to independence.

The month will end with the celebration of Aug. 31, 1980, when the "21 Points" were signed in Gdansk. It was then, after six weeks of strikes and riots, a general strike forced the Communist regime to capitulate for the fifth time since Moscow imposed this type of government on Poland. But this time, through a legal decree that was unprecedented in the Communist bloc, the Poles once more reaffirmed their intention to be their own masters.

And August will also see the 600th anniversary of the symbolic coronation of the Virgin of Czestochowa, the spiritual queen of Poland. Thousands of Polish Catholics will assemble for that ceremony, which could have been strictly religious, but which now will have a political aspect. As improbable as it would have seemed just a few months ago, the ceremony will take place without John Paul II who is the symbol of the cult of the Virgin Mary, and without Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader who signed the "21 Points" with a pen bearing a miniature engraving of the Virgin of Czestochowa.

These anniversaries have two points in common: First, they take place in August, and second, they all involve the Soviet Union directly or indirectly. In 1944, the Red Army stopped its advance just a few miles from Warsaw to give the German forces time and opportunity to burn Warsaw and, as Stalin saw it, to break the Polish spirit. The Kremlin later also refused to accept the creation of Solidarity, an independent Union in the Soviet bloc, and it recently rejected the idea of a second visit by the pope to his homeland.

It is, therefore, no coincidence that the August ceremonies started just in front of the Powazki military cemetery in Warsaw, where a cenotaph was erected in memory of the thousands of Polish officers massacred by the Red Army in the Forest of Katyn, near Smolensk. The symbolic tomb is ignored by the regime, but adored by the population.

The fact that the Polish military has always been saddled with the task of forcing the population to obey the orders coming from the Kremlin is enough to show that there is a real and permanent divorce between the regime and the Polish people. Now, after 18 months of liberty and seven months of martial law, the divorce is more evident than at any time since the end of World War II, as is the fact that Poland has been abandoned and forgotten in the Soviet zone of influence.

The recent declaration made by the

clandestine leadership of solidarity at the beginning of August is a reflection of this divorce as well as of the political impasse in Poland. The Solidarity leaders chose to speak after a month of self-imposed silence to call for calm — but determined — demonstrations throughout Poland to remember Aug. 31, 1980, and the signing of the "21 Points" in Gdansk.

This declaration, signed by five leaders of the union who managed to escape the police dragnet on the day martial law was declared, last Dec. 13, is Solidarity's answer to the feeble measures of relaxation announced July 21 by the Polish strongman, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on the eve of the national holiday.

The Poles had expected Gen. Jaruzelski to declare a general amnesty — as has been done before on similar occasions — but the leader of the military government offered only such measures that appear to be a total rejection of Solidarity's proposal for a national "amnesty."

The state of war remains in effect. Solidarity is still suspended, and Lech Walesa is kept imprisoned, along with 600 leaders of the independent union and between 4,000 to 6,000 union members who have been sentenced since the coup d'état Dec. 13, or who are awaiting sentence for "illegal union activities."

The declaration of the "5 of TKK" (the provisional coordination committee of Solidarity) calls for a "movement of general resistance" with the aim of setting up "a self-governed republic" in Poland.

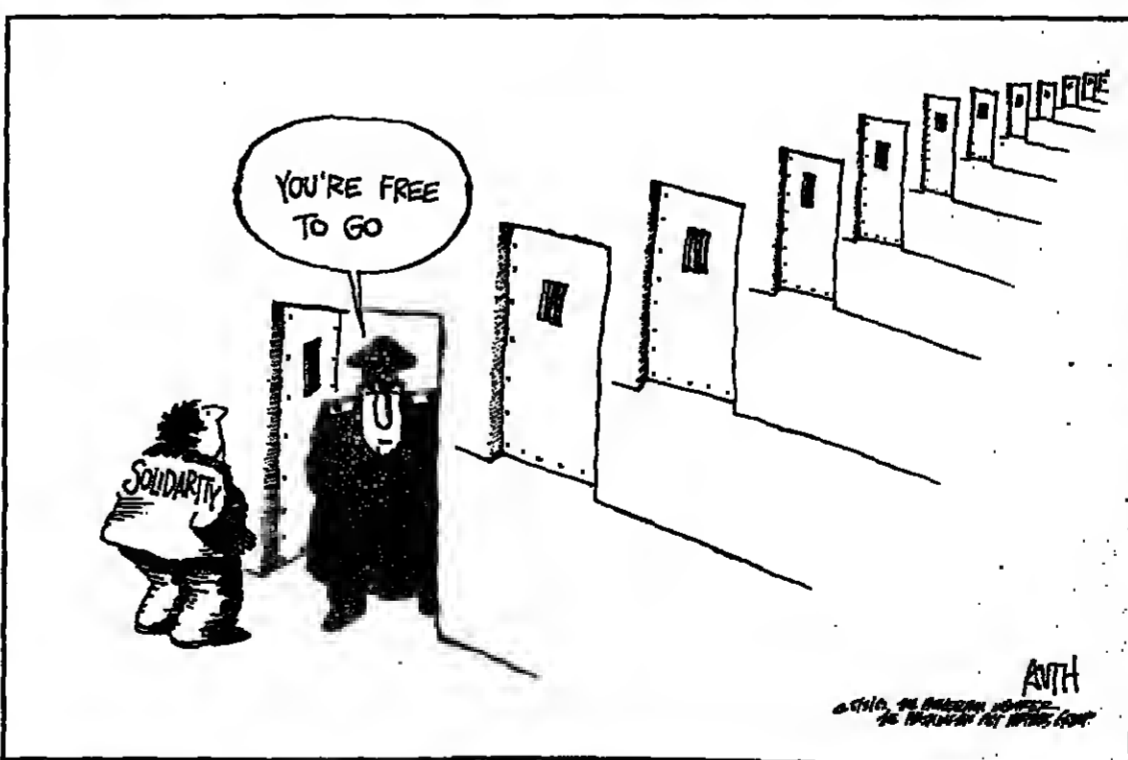
But the police are watching the situation closely and are acting to stem any movement before it starts. They began by taking over half a dozen hotels in Warsaw and by organizing motorized patrols by the mobile squads

known as the Zomo. Gen. Zomoza, as the Poles now call their military ruler, is taking no chances. The 16th of August is the anniversary of the strike committee at the Gdansk naval shipyards, that started the independent union movement in the Communist world.

Yet, Warsaw also remembers another anniversary, that of the signing of the Helsinki accords, on Aug. 1, 1975. "These accords have been completely ignored in Poland, and we will not forget that," a Polish observer said.

"The West should not naively attempt to find in Jaruzelski's very disappointing measures a pretext to get rid of the Polish problem. We, in Poland," he added, "will not let it disappear behind the issue of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe. The Russians know that and wisely decided that the pipeline should not cross Polish territory."

International Herald Tribune



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Not So Easy Life

Regarding "Bonn's Social Safety Net Is Showing a Few Holes" (IHT, July 28): John Dornberg portrays the West German social safety net in such a way that the not-so-much-involved reader may have the impression that working in Germany is pure heaven.

Six weeks paid holidays do exist, but are by no means the general practice. In my industry (transportation) the average paid holiday is more like four weeks a year.

One could also get the impression that West German workers in general go on "cures" every two years for one month at full pay. This is largely exaggerated. My firm employs a staff of 60 and within the last 10 years there

were just two employees entitled to a one-month "cure". From industry contacts I understand this percentage more or less represents the average.

ULRICH ENSS, Kelsterbach, West Germany.

### More to McAlmon

Regarding Waverley Root's *Montparnasse Memories* (IHT, July 17, 23, 30): There was more to Robert McAlmon than Mr. Root allows.

In "American Poetry in the Twentieth Century" (1971) Kenneth Rexroth gave more space to McAlmon than to Hart Crane or Robert Lowell. Rexroth's conclusion: "A comparison of McAlmon's narrative poems with the self-conscious farcical poetry of Robert Frost or the cowgirl tragedies

of Robinson Jeffers is an elementary lesson in literary discrimination. He, like Laura Riding, is a great lost poet."

GEOFFREY MINISH, Paris.

### Airport Rip-Offs

Regarding "Traveler's Poker" (Letters IHT, Aug. 4): All airport concessions — not just change booths — tend to be rip-offs. This is mainly because of the exorbitant charges airport operators levy on their concessionaires. In addition to paying a high rental charge the concessionaires usually have to turn over a percentage of their take to the airport operator. It is therefore not surprising that shops and other concessions at air-

ports often charge their customers more than at off-airport locations.

ANTHONY VANDYK, Geneva.

Some money-saving lessons can be learned from Erick Zimmermann's experiences in charging money at airports or elsewhere.

Most economists calculate your cash needs in advance and buy the required currencies at your usual bank. Large amounts are calculated at more favorable rates of exchange and still more so for regular clients. Avoid changing money at weekends. Rates will be at their lowest, as banks allow for weaker markets on Mondays. If possible, avoid airport banks and exchange booths.

FREDRICK SANDS, Geneva.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman  
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: ROLAND PINSON  
Editor: RENEE BONDI  
Deputy Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISON  
Managing Editor: RICHARD J. MORGAN  
Associate Editor

Associate Publisher: Director of Finance  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France  
Telephone 747-1265. Telex 6127118 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessey Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28 56 18. Telex 61170.  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Numéro B 73201126. Comptes Paritaires No. 34331.  
U.S. subscriptions: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

## 24 Sentenced in Seoul In Huge Loan Swindle That Shook Chun Rule

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Staff Writer

TOKYO — A Seoul district court imposed stiff prison sentences and fines Monday on a group of South Korean bankers, business executives and moneylenders for their roles in a multimillion-dollar loan swindle that has rocked the government of President Chun Doo-hwan.

The court's action, involving relatives by marriage of Mr. Chun's wife, Soon Ja Lee, has been widely interpreted by observers in Seoul as a bid to restore badly strained public confidence and stability to the economy, which was badly shaken by the swindle, the largest in South Korea.

Senior Judge Huh Chung Hoon sentenced Lee Chul Hee, a former national assemblyman, and his

wife, Chang Yong Ja, to maximum 15-year prison terms on charges that include bribery, embezzlement and violation of the country's foreign exchange control laws. They were ordered to pay fines amounting to about \$220,000. All 29 other defendants were found guilty, with 22 receiving prison terms ranging from one to seven years.

The loan swindle perpetrated by the couple was disclosed by public prosecutors in May at the time of two major corporate bankruptcies and the collapse of South Korea's vast, unofficial loan market. Thirty-one persons were arrested, including bankers, company executives, money brokers and an influential uncle of President Chun's wife.

Lee Chul Hee, a former deputy director of the Korean CIA, and his wife, Miss Chang, were arrested on charges of defrauding six Korean companies in a string of questionable loan deals and commercial paper transactions that allegedly netted them \$270 million. Miss Chang, who is related to Mr. Chun's wife by marriage, allegedly paid Lee Kyu Kwan \$142,000 in bribes for his help in arranging government approval for a banking venture being promoted by her husband.

Lee Kyu Kwan, an uncle of the president's wife, was arrested later on charges of influence-peddling, and he resigned his post as president of the influential Korean Mining Promotion Corp. The court sentenced him to four years in prison and fined him \$140,000.

The staggering sums involved in the loan scam, channeled up strong emotions in South Korea. Reports of Miss Chang's financial dealings dominated the South Korean press, which called her the "Curb Money Queen." Prosecutors said that nearly a billion dollars in promissory notes had passed through her hands since 1979.

The affair has prompted Mr. Chun to shuffle his Cabinet three times amid calls from opposition leaders for his resignation.

## Singapore Leader Grim on Economy At National Fete

SINGAPORE — Singapore marked the 17th anniversary of its independence Monday with a rain forested from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that critical and uncertain economic times lie ahead.

Mr. Lee said the island state, one of the smallest but fastest developing nations in the world, could end the year with its worst economic growth in more than a decade.

The situation could become critical in the next two years if the recession continues in the United States and Western Europe, he said.

His gloomy forecast did little to dampen the celebrations, which were highlighted by a parade and a procession of floats. The parade gave unusual prominence to the armed forces, which have grown from 20,000 soldiers backed by armor, jet fighter aircraft and missile-carrying ships.

## Richard de Rochemont Dies; Produced 'March of Time'

United Press International

FLEMINGTON, N.J. — Richard G. de Rochemont, 78, former executive producer of the "March of Time" newsreel program, died Wednesday following a long illness.

He began his career as a newspaper reporter for the Boston Advertiser and later worked for the New York Sun, but in 1930 he left print journalism to join Fox-Motion Pictures.

Mr. de Rochemont left Fox-Motion Pictures while he was stationed in Paris in 1934 and joined the "March of Time" program. After a short stint as a vice president of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, he founded Vavin Inc. in 1935 to make films. The company produced films for the State Department and the Ford Foundation. He also wrote several books, including "Contemporary French Cooking," "Dining in America," and "The Paris Cookbook."

Sir Hughie Edwards

SYDNEY (UPI) — Air Commodore Hughie Edwards, 68, the most decorated Australian serviceman of World War II, died Thursday at his home in Sydney. Sir Hughie won the three highest British decorations for bravery — the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and Distinguished Service Order.

Walter Beresford-Redman

NEW YORK (NYT) — Walter Beresford-Redman, 82, director of the British Ministry of Supply Mission in the United States during World War II, died Sunday at the Glen Hill Convalescent Home in Danbury, Conn., after a long illness.

Mr. Beresford-Redman, who

Sihanouk Plans Week Of Yugoslav Meetings

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the new Cambodian coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, will leave China on Wednesday for a week-long visit to Yugoslavia, his official spokesman said Monday.

Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, is to join the prince there.

The spokesman said Prince Sihanouk also plans to go to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly in September, and he also wants to go to Baghdad to make a speech to the conference of nonaligned nations next month.

50 grams of fresh caviar

An idea for summer evenings on the Champs-Élysées, in a romantic musical atmosphere, with sampling prices for the best caviar and exquisite Persian specialties at LE GOLESTAN, 67, Champs-Élysées, Paris 8. Tel. 225 62 90



President Ferdinand E. Marcos angrily raised the possibility of unrest in the Philippines when he visits the United States.

## Marcos Says Opponents Plan Terror Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos says that his opponents are planning a nationwide terror campaign to embarrass him, perhaps during his first visit to the United States next month.

Opposition leaders dismissed the warning as a sign of desperation.

In a speech Sunday marking the 31st anniversary of the national police, Mr. Marcos said: "We have just received intelligence reports to the effect that there is a plan for a nationwide strike which shall be accompanied by assassinations and bombings."

Salvador Laurel, president of an organization that includes many of the president's critics, said the statement is reminiscent of those made just before Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

"Mr. Marcos' statements reveal the desperate situation in which he apparently finds himself now, for they are the angry words of a person who has lost his cool because he has lost the support of the people," Mr. Laurel said in a statement.

A Liberal Party spokesman, Abraham Sarmiento, also questioned the statement, saying: "It is known already of opposition in conspiracy with terrorists, why doesn't he arrest them?"

Mr. Marcos charged Sunday

that members of the legal political opposition are involved in the plot.

He said the government was compiling a list of the suspected plotters and would hold them accountable should the terror campaign materialize. The Philippine leader also said his government could take preemptive action if subsequent reports confirm the conspiracy.

The Manila newspaper Bulletin Today, quoting sources close to the president, said members of the Muslim separatist Moro National Liberation Front and the Communist New People's Army met in the Malaysian state of Sabah April 18 to map out the terror campaign.

The Muslim group is demanding a separate Muslim state in the southern Philippines, where an estimated 60,000 people have died in fighting in the past decade.

The New People's Army is the military wing of the banned Communist Party, which has been fighting the government since immediately after World War II.

Pakistan Storm Toll Is 56

QUETTA, Pakistan — The death toll following a heavy rainstorm last week in Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province, has risen to 56, the relief commissioner said Monday. All but two of the dead were children.

## Silence Over Reagan Grain Offer May Indicate Kremlin Uncertainty

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Staff Writer

MOSCOW — President Reagan's decision to propose a one-year extension of the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement has set off a guessing game here about whether the Kremlin will negotiate on Mr. Reagan's terms or let the six-year-old pact lapse.

Western diplomats and businessmen who follow the trade believe that the Soviet Union's pressing need for grain imports will impel it to accept a 12-month extension, just as it did last year. This year's Soviet harvest will be poor and possibly disastrous, and Western forecasts are that the Kremlin will be looking abroad again for at least 40 million tons of wheat, corn and other grains.

But the Soviet decision is by no means certain. A week after Mr. Reagan announced his decision, choosing a middle course between those in the administration who wanted a long-term agreement and those who favored abandoning it, the Soviet press has offered no comment on the U.S. move. This suggests that there is debate inside the Kremlin about how to react.

There are, no doubt, Soviet officials who would like to rebuff Mr. Reagan by declining a short-term renewal of the pact that has regulated U.S.-Soviet grain trade since 1976. Fulminations in the Soviet press against the U.S. use of embargoes and other trade restraints have become insistent in recent months, spurred by the array of sanctions Washington imposed on the Russians in the aftermath of their support of the crackdown in Poland last December.

The grain situation offers the Soviet leaders an opportunity to demonstrate the themes that have been sounded by Pravda and other organs. These themes are, primarily, that U.S. embargoes have little or no effect on the Soviet Union since it can seek supplies elsewhere, and that the United States is shooting itself in the foot by passing lucrative trade deals to other Western nations.

Mr. Reagan, of course, is not

proposing an embargo. But he has linked his refusal to negotiate a long-term grain agreement, which the Kremlin and many American farmers would prefer, to the situation in Poland. That makes any grain negotiation at this point inherently intransigent for Moscow.

It is all the more so for the fact that the grain trade was the target of the first major U.S. embargo in recent years — the cutback imposed by President Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

Already Independent

To some extent the Russians have already demonstrated their independence of the United States in grain. When Mr. Carter limited purchases in 1979-80 to eight million tons, farmers in the United States lost many million tons of orders, and much of that went to other countries, mainly Argentina. Mr. Reagan lifted the Carter limitations in April, 1981, but the figures for the current year suggest that the Carter action has had a lasting effect on Soviet buying patterns.

With a month still to run on the agreement, Soviet purchases from

the United States have reached about 14 million tons out of a total of about 45 million tons bought abroad. That is barely 30 percent, compared with the market share of nearly 75 percent that was held by the United States in the last full year before the embargo. And the share was rarely less than 65 percent in the years before that.

Despite the advantages that the United States offers — superior shipping facilities, a broad range of grains in varying quantities and the capacity to move large quantities swiftly — the Russians have found substitute suppliers. This year Argentina, once a minor factor compared with the United States, will sell the Soviet Union 14 million tons, about equal to the U.S. figure.

Mubarak Arrives in Oman

United Press International

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived in Oman on Monday for a previously unannounced three-day visit to confer with Sultan Qaboos bin Said on the Lebanon situation and Arab developments. Radio Cairo reported.

## Some hotels have all the fun.



In New Orleans, it's the Royal Sonesta Hotel: all the fun and excitement of the world famous French Quarter, with all the elegance of a French Chateau. Luxurious rooms and suites. Lace balconies.

Gourmet cuisine. And a hidden patio terrace with a swimming pool surrounded by tropical greenery. The Royal Sonesta: indulge in pure luxury on Bourbon Street just for the fun of it.

## Royal Sonesta Hotel New Orleans

300 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, LA 70140 504-586-0300

For reservations call Sonesta Instant Reservations in:

Amsterdam 020 25 65 42

Frankfurt 0611 28 43 88

London 01628 3451

Paris 06 079 1717

Zurich 01 302 08 57

Or call your travel agent.

Sonesta Hotels in Cambridge (Boston), Hartford, Key Biscayne (Miami), Amsterdam, Bermuda, Herzlia (Israel).

# YOU'RE AS FAR FROM HOME AS THE NEAREST PHONE!

IT'S EASY TO PHONE FROM FRANCE. DIAL 19 + COUNTRY CODE + AREA CODE + LOCAL NUMBER. NO OPERATOR. IT'S DIRECT AND YOU CAN SAVE MONEY DURING REDUCED-RATE HOURS.\*

\*E.E.C. countries: From 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. every day. Sundays and French public holidays all day long.

\*United States and Canada: From 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. every day. Sundays and French public holidays all day long.

**PTT**  
le contact

Think Phone!

## GAO Accuses Reagan Of Misusing Stockpile

By George C. Wilson

**Washington Post Service**  
WASHINGTON — Instead of building up the nation's stockpile of critical materials as he promised, President Reagan is using it to reduce the budget deficit, the General Accounting Office says in a report to be made public soon.

The watchdog agency's report was requested by Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, who is expected to demand an investigation of Mr. Reagan's management of the National Defense Stockpile.

The stockpile of scarce materials — including chrome, nickel and titanium, which are needed to manufacture missiles, jet airplanes and other weaponry — is intended to prevent the United States from being caught short in wartime.

On March 13, 1981, Mr. Reagan said he was making the first "overdue addition" to the defense stockpile and would make more. He reaffirmed this pledge to Congress on April 5, this year, declaring that

his additions to the stockpile demonstrated a "serious commitment to enhance significantly the national security."

But the GAO reports that Mr. Reagan has allowed money gained from selling excess metals in the stockpile to pile up in the federal treasury, where it helps lower the government's deficit, rather than using it to buy materials still needed in the stockpile.

The GAO says that the president's management of the stockpile is also at odds with past congressional instructions. It notes that a report from the House Armed Services Committee that accompanied the 1981 budget reconciliation act said that no more than \$500 million from stockpile sales should be accumulated by the Treasury Department. The committee said that the stockpile is intended "to serve the interest of the national defense only and is not to be used for economic and budgetary purposes."

If money continues to accumulate in the stockpile's Treasury Fund at current rates, the Treasury Department will have more than \$500 million by the end of fiscal 1983, the GAO said, and the fund would have \$1.8 billion by 1987, or \$1.3 billion above the congressionally imposed limit.

The GAO says that White House budget officials have directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to make its blueprint of purchases and sales of war material conform to the president's budget, not to the master plan for improving the defense stockpile.

Officials of the White House Office of Management and Budget told GAO investigators that they opposed the \$500 million ceiling mandated by Congress and probably would seek to have it lifted as part of the fiscal 1984 budget process.

Although the GAO report contains no responses from the administration, the agency says an official at the General Services Administration, which does the buying and selling for the stockpile, said the White House had not earmarked more than \$120 million for 1983 stockpile purchases because the items still under established goals for supply are low priority.

The GAO terms that explanation questionable. The agency says it and the Federal Emergency Management Agency believe that the United States has inadequate levels of the following metals in the stockpile: bauxite, chrome, nickel, cobalt, platinum and titanium.

"Over \$450 million is needed to meet the Jamaican grade bauxite goal alone," the GAO said.

## Corsican Autonomists Win 8 Seats, Key Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**AJACCIO, Corsica** — Corsican autonomists captured eight seats in Sunday's elections for a regional assembly, while neither the left nor the right was able to win a clear majority in the 61-member body, elections officials said Monday.

The final results of the voting were not immediately available.

Provisional official results indicated that the Corsican autonomists will play a key role in the assembly, which has the power to raise taxes, influence development and impose tariffs on goods from the French mainland in order to protect and encourage Corsican industry.

The results showed that candidates from a variety of rightist parties won 25 seats, leftists captured 22 seats, minor party candidates won six seats and the autonomists won eight. Separatists had called for a boycott of the election.

A total of 138,412 people, or 68.34 percent of the 201,066 eligible, voted in the election. That compared favorably with the 65 percent voter turnout in national legislative elections last year and indicated that the separatists' call for a boycott of the vote had failed.

Corsica is a tourist center that suffers from high unemployment, a drain of young workers, an unsteady agricultural economy and a weak industrial base.

In recent years, the island has been subject to terrorist violence by guerrillas of the Corsican National Liberation Front.

Although the voting Sunday took place without violence, government and commercial buildings were bombed by suspected hard-line separatists in the days before the election.

Corsica, which has been part of France for 213 years, is a French region with all the rights of the other French regions of the mainland. But, in part because of some local dissatisfaction with alleged "colonialism" and paternalism by the Parisian government, Corsica was chosen as the first region to undergo decentralization in the hopes the separatists and autonomists could be drawn into the political mainstream.

**No National Trend**  
Decentralization is a key element in the ruling French Socialist Party's political strategy. France's 21 other regions will vote for regional assemblies in about two years.

Analysts said that the election results did not indicate any national election trends because the Socialist Party has traditionally been weak here and the left of center Radical Party, which is weak on the mainland, is traditionally strong in Corsica.

In addition, Corsican politics has long been dominated by



Edmond Siméoni

powerful clans, and political ideology means less of a force on the island than traditional family ties and alliances.

Edmond Siméoni, leader of one of the two autonomist parties whose eight combined seats will hold the balance of power in the new assembly, said that he may seek election Aug. 20 as president of the assembly. Mr. Siméoni, who supported François Mitterrand for the presidency of France last year, said Monday that he belonged neither to the political left nor the right.

He added that he would not bargain with the clans that traditionally have run the island's politics and that "the problem of Corsica's decolonization still remains."

## Police Ambushed in Ulster Protest

The Associated Press

**BELFAST** — A police patrol in Armagh was ambushed early Monday, and youths hurled gasoline bombs in three other cities during protests marking the 11th anniversary of Britain's policy of internment without trial that was in effect in Northern Ireland until March, 1975.

Five policemen and a British soldier were wounded, none seriously, and authorities jailed at

least 42 persons. But the trouble was said to be not as widespread as in previous years.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the police ambush, a bomb and bullet attack on four officers. A police spokesman said that there were no casualties and that the attackers, believed to be militants of the Irish Republican Army, escaped.

In Belfast, apparently the site of the worst violence, a police spokes-

man said that rioters pelted officers with gasoline bombs, attacked the central police station and set fires that gutted a factory and restaurant.

Most of the arrests were reported in Belfast and Londonderry, where gangs of young Catholics lobbed more than 100 gasoline bombs at police, who retaliated by firing stinging plastic bullets.

Sporadic violence was also reported in Cookstown in County Tyrone, where a store was burned.

Police said that a man from the Catholic New Lodge area of Belfast was hospitalized with a gunshot wound in the leg after he had apparently been "kneecapped" by a guerrilla punishment squad.

Giant bonfires were lit in Catholic quarters to commemorate the presumed roundup of 300 IRA suspects by British troops on Aug. 9, 1971. Women banged garbage can lids in the streets as they did 11 years ago to warn men of army raids that launched the internment policy.

## Official, 2 Others Slain in Lesotho

Reuters

**MASERU, Lesotho** — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has ordered a tightening of security following the assassination of Works Minister Jobo Rametla, the local radio reported Monday.

Mr. Rametla, his chauffeur and a policeman were killed Saturday in an ambush in the north of the mountain kingdom, which is completely surrounded by South Africa.

Police are hunting for the killers, who were believed to be members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

The Lesotho Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks against government installations during the last three years. The guerrillas demand an internationally supervised general election.

## To Most West European Nations, Nuclear Shelters Are Low Priority

By Maureen Johnson

**The Associated Press**  
**LONDON** — Survival plans for the civilian population in the event of nuclear war is a patchwork affair in most of the countries of Western Europe.

The neutral Swiss have built a network of bunkers and shelters in tunnels in the Alps to accommodate the entire population of 6.3 million. Spain, on the other hand, has no nuclear civil defense program. "All we would be able to do is pray," said an official in Madrid, adding that not even the Cabinet has a proper shelter.

Since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came to power in 1979, Britain has more than doubled to \$78 million its annual expenditure on civil defense, but that is still far less than one percent of the \$24.4 billion military budget.

As in France, Western Europe's only other nuclear power, British precautions do not run to state-subsidized shelters for ordinary citizens. The risk of nuclear attack is too remote to warrant the cost of \$104 billion, officials maintain.

**3,500 Key Britons**

British funds are used to build or update a network of 17 underground regional headquarters bunkers for 3,500 designated officials. There are minor allowances for 12,000 part-time volunteers who practice monitoring fallout, do-it-yourself survival manuals for homeowners and community programs.

Few Britons are prepared to pay for their own backyard fallout shelters at starting prices of about \$3,500. But Lionel Millett, a wealthy businessman, has "I think war is imminent," he said. He has built a \$20,000 cement shelter 10 yards below his garden — equipped with TV, electricity and running water.

An Associated Press survey showed that the West European

nations doing the most to protect their citizens with shelter programs and by maintaining their civil defense budgets include Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

There is less action — in some cases none at all — among the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Italy appointed a Cabinet-rank civil defense commissioner a year ago because of an outcry about disaster relief after the 1980 earthquake. Its measures are purely for natural disaster, and Italy has no shelters nor plans to build any.

**Peace Movements Opposed**

There is outright opposition among Western Europe's increasingly active peace movements and leftist politicians. They argue that civil defense creates a false sense of security which the only way to avoid a nuclear war is to disarm.

Recently, Home Secretary William Whitelaw of Britain postponed a nationwide civil defense exercise planned for September because 20 out of the country's 54 local legislative councils — mainly ones controlled by the opposition Labor Party — refused to take part. The exercise has not been rescheduled.

France puts its faith in its own nuclear force. "Since we have the nuclear umbrella, we never felt the

need to build shelters," an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

With a population of nearly \$4 million, France is spending \$14 million on civil defense this year, compared with \$36 million by Denmark for five million citizens and \$214 million by Switzerland.

West Germany plans a 32-percent increase in civil defense expenditure in 1983 to \$321 million, including \$39.8 million in subsidies for building shelters.

The Interior Ministry spokesman, Klaus Westkamp, said in Bonn that West Germany lost its chance for not including shelters when rebuilding started from the ruins of World War II. "But who wanted to know anything about shelters right after such a terrible war?" Mr. Westkamp asked.

Like Switzerland, Denmark insists on reinforced rooms in most new buildings. Denmark has shelters for three-fifths of the population, contingency evacuation plans for major cities and a 14,000-member conscripted defense unit.

Civil defense units — to back up the police, military and fire services — range in Western Europe from volunteer groups directed by bureaucrats to Sweden's insistence that every citizen is liable for civil defense duty. Last year, 46,000 Swedes undertook training programs lasting one to three weeks.

## British Health Workers Strike for Higher Pay

United Press International

**LONDON** — Britain's 1.2 million health workers staged walkouts and demonstrations Monday, beginning a five-day campaign for higher pay.

Norman Fowler, secretary of social services, said the government

offer of a 6-percent pay increase — half what the unions have demanded — would not be raised. Police and troops were on alert throughout Britain.

"All major hospitals will be affected," throughout Britain, this week," said Christina Potvin, a spokeswoman for the 300,000-member National Union of Public Employees, the largest of the 11 unions whose members walked out. The unions refuse to provide more than emergency services.

Mr. Fowler, accusing the union of harming patients, said 60,000 outpatient appointments delayed and 65,000 names added to hospital waiting lists because of the disruptions.

Police in Hartlepool in northeastern England took over ambulance service after drivers abandoned their emergency service when told they would not be paid unless they performed their normal duties.

Mr. Fowler said the government had made a "fair offer" under its policy of wage restraint, and he said it was the "final offer."

## Basque Guerrillas Open a Campaign In Spain Against Drug Traffickers

The Associated Press

**SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain** — Basque separatist guerrillas announced a campaign against drug traffickers Monday. In a communiqué claiming responsibility for the bombing last week of a bar near San Sebastián, the separatist organization ETA alleged that the bar was a drug distribution point.

The communiqué, published in northern newspapers and signed by the militant military wing of ETA, accused police of allowing increased drug usage in the Basque region as part of campaign to alienate Basque youths from separa-

tism. Police refused comment on the communiqué.

In another development, a San Sebastián businessman said Monday that he was tortured by Spanish paramilitary Civil Guards after being pulled from his house July 29 on charges of distributing ETA literature.

The 44-year-old businessman, Mikel Navascués, denied any links with ETA and was released last Wednesday on order of a Madrid court. Under Spanish law, persons suspected of terrorism can be held without charge for 10 days.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only  
2nd August 1982

**एअर इंडिया**  
**AIR-INDIA**

Guaranteed by **The Republic of India**

**US\$ 198,000,000**

Finance for the purchase of three A-300 B4 aircraft and related spare parts from Airbus Industrie.

Lead Managed by **Lloyds Bank International Limited**  
Bank of India  
Banque Paribas  
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank

State Bank of India  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
CIBC Limited  
Midland Bank plc

**US\$ 88,000,000**  
Eurocurrency Loan

Provided by **Lloyds Bank International Limited**  
Paribas Finance Ltd.  
Midland Bank plc  
IBJ International Limited  
Société Générale Bank Limited  
Banque Nationale de Paris p.l.c.  
United Commercial Bank

Bank of India  
Canadian Imperial Bank Group  
State Bank of India  
Indosuez Finance (UK) Limited  
Bank of Baroda  
Crédit du Nord S.A.

**US\$ 22,000,000**  
equivalent  
Sterling Buyer Credit  
with the funding and payment  
guarantee of Export Credits  
Guarantee Department

**US\$ 44,000,000**  
equivalent  
D.M. Buyer Credit  
guaranteed by the Federal  
Republic of Germany represented  
by Hermes Kreditversicherung A.G.

**US\$ 44,000,000**  
equivalent  
FF Buyer Credit  
guaranteed by Compagnie  
Française d'Assurance pour le  
Commerce Extérieur

Provided by **Midland Bank plc**  
IBJ International Limited  
Canadian Imperial Bank Group  
Crédit du Nord S.A.  
Banque Indosuez  
State Bank of India  
Société Générale Bank Limited  
Lloyds Bank Plc  
Banque Paribas (London)

**Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche**  
Kommunalbank  
Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz  
Girozentrale  
Société Générale  
Bank of Tokyo (Deutschland) A.G.  
Industriekreditbank A.G.  
Lloyds Bank International  
Limited  
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

**Banque Française du**  
Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Banque Indosuez  
Citibank, N.A.  
Lloyds Bank International  
(France) Limited  
Crédit du Nord S.A.  
State Bank of India

Co-ordinated by

**Lloyds Bank International**

## Dragon Service all the way. From Lai Lai Shangri-La Hotel, Taipei



Dragon Service for the VIP

From the time we meet you at the airport, throughout your stay with us, till you leave Taipei, our Dragon Service will make you feel like the VIP that you are. Pampered. Attended to with utmost care. That's Dragon Service for you.

A few of the features that make Lai Lai outstanding:

**The Best Location.**  
Convenient, close to centers of commerce, shopping, entertainment and tourist spots.

**Ample, Generous Space**  
Rooms: Singles (31m<sup>2</sup>), Twins (37 - 41m<sup>2</sup>), Suites (53m<sup>2</sup> - 153m<sup>2</sup>), Presidential suite (584m<sup>2</sup>).

**Outstanding Facilities.**  
Luxury, comfort and civilized amenities

give new meaning to the hotel industry.

**A World of Gourmet Restaurants Under One Roof.**

• 3 Chinese restaurants (Canton, Shanghai, Fukien fare)  
• 2 Japanese restaurants (classic, Teppan-Sumiyaki)  
• Superb French restaurant • Firewood Pizza Pub • 3 bars • Western coffee shop • Continental Dining Room.

**And Some of the Other Attractions:**  
• 16-story atrium lobby with panoramic elevators  
• Convention and banquet facilities for 2,000 persons • Crystal Palace discotheque • Health club, sauna, swimming pool, squash • Private executive club • Executive services • Shopping center with 50 shops.

And much more.

Member of The Leading Hotels of the World

and Represented by Odner Hotels, Supereps International

**HRI Offices:** Copenhagen (01) or (02) 192244, London (01) 583-3050, Paris (01) 079-0000, Amsterdam (020) 435319, Milan (02) 662702, Barcelona (03) 3010184, Geneva (022) 286566, Zurich (01) 5220808, Düsseldorf (021) 486966, Frankfurt (0611) 263345, Hamburg (040) 442547, Munich (089) 194429  
Supereps International: London 01-242-8964  
Aviation & Tourism Services GmbH: Frankfurt 0611-582032

來來香格里拉大飯店  
**Lai Lai Shangri-La Hotel**

Taipei's largest and finest Hotel.

12 CHUNG HSIAO EAST ROAD, SEC. 4, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

TEL: (02) 272-5511, 1111, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705,

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Listen, They're Playing Our Song(s)

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — When Cynthia Weil is angry with Barry Mann, she has trouble figuring out whether it's because she hated his melody or he didn't pick up his socks.

Partners as a couple and as a songwriting team for 21 years now, they came from the old school, where marriage was forever and songs had melody and poetry. "We write song songs," Weil said. "The kind you can sing after you've heard them."

They met and got their start at Don Kamin's publishing company, Alden Music. "It was like going to college," Mann said, with the air of a nostalgic about the middle of the night and say, "The Drifters are recording next week, and everyone would run out and write for The Drifters."

While writing songs, Mann and Weil have developed an ear for different styles after a while, it happens by osmosis. Larry Van Dyke's "If A Woman Answered" is so country that when I listen to it now I can't believe two kids from Brooklyn could have written it.

"We wrote pop, R&B and country. You develop an ear for different styles after a while, it happens by osmosis. Larry Van Dyke's 'If A Woman Answered' is so country that when I listen to it now I can't believe two kids from Brooklyn could have written it."

Mann and Weil have included "Uptown," "We Gotta Get Out of This Place," "You've Lost That Loving Feeling" (recorded by 140 artists, including The Righteous Brothers, Kenny Rogers and Isaac Hayes), "Here You Come Again" and "I Just Can't Help Believin'" (recorded by 36 artists).

Elvis Presley, Teddy Pendergrass, Dianne Warwick, Barbra Streisand ("Just a Little Lovin'"), Bette Midler, The Crystals, Eydie Gorme ("Blame It on the Bossa Nova"), Mama Cass Elliott, Grand Funk Railroad and The Animals have recorded their material. And they wrote the song "The Shape of Things To Come" for the cult movie "Wild in the Streets."

In 1977 Dolly Parton crossed over from country with their "Here You Come Again." George Benson crossed over from jazz with "On Broadway" in 1979. Last year James Ingram crossed over from R&B with "Just Once," a track on Quincy Jones' "The Dude," which won a Grammy and has been on the charts for more than 70 weeks.

"Crossing over" means moving from a specialized market to the mass market, from a little pond to the big pond. In show business it is usually pronounced in a reverent tone, like a preacher describing the parting of the Red Sea. Mann and Weil's stylistic range takes crossing over to cosmic proportions.

Mann called Ingram's crossover a Cinderella story. Well picked up the theme without losing a beat: "Most singers resist crossing over because they are afraid of offending or losing their old fans. Yet Ronnie Milsap and Willie Nelson did it. People cross over all the time."

"We hired Ingram to cut a demo of 'Just Once.' Mann took the theme into the bridge. We'd never heard him before. I played the demo for Quincy to see if he'd use the song on 'The Dude' and he ended up signing James."

Well came up with a tag: "He's one of the best singers I've ever heard."

A "demo" short for demonstration record or tape, is like a draft to give a producer or record company an approximation of the material. In the film business many people make their living writing outlines and screenplays that never become movies, and the demo market supports a small army of hopefuls. Mann and Weil's first hit was "Bless You," recorded by Tony Orlando, then Alden Music's in-house demo singer. Neither Mann nor Weil now sings or produces.

Mann calls the team "straight-ahead songwriters" — so they rely on demo and outside production. There have been some exceptions. In 1961, for instance, Mann sang "Who Put the Bomp (in the Bomp Bomp Bomp)," which he co-wrote with Gerry Goffin. Earlier this summer, in Norway, he sang "You've Lost That Loving Feeling" for a TV special. He also teamed up with the show's stars, Inge Lise Rydøl and Tommy Körberg of Sweden, for "On Broadway." The Mann-Weil show, part of a six-part series called "Songwriters for the Stars," will be aired Aug. 28 in Norway, Sept. 9 in Sweden, and in Finland and Britain later this year.

And Mann has plans to produce: "I want to get rid of that frustration of not hearing my work as I envisioned it. I have an unknown artist, Phil Perry, a black R&B singer with a four-octave range. I found another singer who is as good as James Ingram and this time I decided to produce him myself."

Well described their work habits: "We've been trying to get organized for 21 years. We always say next week we'll set aside such and such a time to write but we write at home and the phone's ringing and the gardener comes



Songwriters Mann and Weil.

and my daughter's friends are arriving so it's difficult to isolate the work."

"Sometimes we'll sit and try to write a song from scratch," Mann added. "I'll have the tape running. Maybe nothing will come out but I'll listen the next day and there will be one line that will trigger something."

"Or a title will flash out of a conversation," said Weil. "Then we whip it out the next day."

One way to keep a team alive is to split up from time to time. Mann collaborated with Al Gorgoni to score the film "I Never Sang for My Father." He is working on a novel. He has hopes for it. Well's aunt is a literary agent. Well wrote the recent Barry Manilow single "Somewhere Down the Road" with Tom Snow. She has also written a

screenplay: "By the time it was finished I saw that everything was wrong but I didn't know how to fix it and I got sick of it. One nice thing about writing songs is that they're short. I like to start things and complete them while I still remember why I started them."

They've lived in Los Angeles for nine years, though Mann "still feels like an out-of-towner. But New York is not home any more either. The music business in California is extremely social, a lot of deals are made at parties. We're not very social. I have a feeling our life will change in three years, though I can't say why and how."

Weil's coda would seem to be understated: "I guess we're very compatible and understanding of each other."

## Stress, Orchestras and Drugs

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Performance-altering drugs have been much in the news lately. Famous athletes, hooked on this or that controlled substance, have been coming forward to confess, possibly out of deep guilt at suddenly realizing that they were setting a poor example for the nation's youth. Or, just as possibly, because the habit was growing beyond the bounds of their seven-figure incomes.

In any event, it is clear that society's demand on the athlete for improved physical performance, a demand that begins in earliest youth and continues throughout what should be his or her educational years, greatly aggravates the problem. We all live with the pressure to perform, but nowhere is that pressure more unrelenting than in professional sports.

The Green Room

Except, perhaps, in the professional concert world. It could be said that musicians are athletes of a specialized sort, and they, too, spend their lives under pressure to perform excellently for a demanding public. It would be surprising, therefore, if experimentation with drugs did not crop up in the green room as well as in the locker room. We live in a society so pervasively drugged — both benignly and malignantly — that almost any problem is considered potentially solvable by some combination of pills or injections. Any problem including that age-old curse, stage fright.

For some years now, we have been hearing of experiments with drugs known as beta-blockers, which stem the flow of adrenaline and are widely used to treat high blood pressure. They also seem to calm a high-strung performer and alleviate, if not eliminate, the symptoms of stage fright.

We first learned of this artistic breakthrough half a dozen years ago when clinical pharmacologists of the Royal Free Hospital in London hired Wignome Hall and engaged 24 string players with histories of stage fright to perform under the influence of a beta-blocker. The results were promising, according to an article published in the medical journal *The Lancet*. Performers showed lower blood pressures, heart rates and other stress reactions.

Not long after that, an American doctor who happens also to be a tuba player took up the idea. Dr. Charles Brantigan of the University of Colorado Medical Center reported in the *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal* that stress symptoms were drastically reduced in his subjects and that some of them actually showed improvements in

accuracy, memory, rhythm and so on.

In January, Brantigan published in the *American Journal of Medicine* the results of more tests, made at the University of Nebraska. Working with Neil Joseph, an ophthalmologist, he administered propranolol, one of the most widely prescribed beta-blockers, to performers 90 minutes before they went onstage.

According to a report in *Senza Sordino*, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians, the drug "dramatically reduced the effects of stage fright without detriment to technical execution. In fact, teachers, performers and critics involved in the study noted significant improvement in accuracy, rhythmic stability and memory among the propranolol users."

Therein, of course, may lie problems. The list of propranolol's possible side-effects alone is enough to induce hypochondriacal shock in any susceptible person. But, as Tom Hall, a Chicago Symphony violinist, put it in the *Senza Sordino* article: "There is also an ethical issue. Might not use of potent prescription drugs by a performer at an audition give him an unfair edge over the competitor just as it might to the athlete or race horse? Does an audition by a candidate who uses propranolol reveal with greater or less accuracy how he will play on the job? Must orchestras be prepared to administer blood and urine tests to audition applicants?"

Drugs and other medications are already used by many musicians, of course. Orchestral workers are susceptible to all the ordinary ills of humankind but also to a specific range of occupational hazards: hearing loss, orthodontia problems, headaches, high blood pressure, anxiety, premature aging, loss of hair, violinist's elbow, cellist's thigh, rosin allergy, rehearsal phobia.

In addition to these routine complaints, virtually all musicians know from their earliest years the curse of heart-pounding stage fright. The attack can come during a new piece or in the middle of one they have played all their lives, at Carnegie Hall or at a chamber-music concert in the local church, at an audition or in a run-through with respected colleagues.

The best feel its icy grip at times, as we know from expert testimony by such paragons as Yehudi Menuhin, Alicia de Larrocha and Arthur Schnabel. Vladimir Horowitz, in his unpredictable middle years, raised stage fright to the status of high theater: Would he appear? One never knew. Recently, the Italian pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, one of the great cancelers of our time, showed up in London and played two con-

certs in a row. Elder citizens could not remember when that had last happened.

However, a casual concert-goer might observe, the orchestral musician must be relatively immune to the malady of stage fright. After all, there is safety in numbers: If a violinist hasn't quite mastered a difficult passage, discreet muting of the fingering and bowing will not be noticed, except perhaps by the colleague in the next chair. The orchestral mistakes obvious to the public are generally those of commission, such as an entry two bars early. It is rare that anyone in the audience will criticize a tutti player for coming in two bars late — or even for failing to show up.

All this overlooks the fact that, while the performance life of most orchestral players is corporate and comparatively free of anxiety, many regularly take solo roles as principals or section leaders. Hall, the Chicago Symphony member, describes the symptoms he and his colleagues may experience: "that dreaded onset of sweaty palms, racing pulse, trembling hands, dry mouth, labored breathing, nausea and memory loss."

Hall notes that the participants in the most recent study by Brantigan included some New York Philharmonic musicians. The tuba-playing researcher reported that "cardiovascular stress response in New York was of greater magnitude than that seen in music students at the University of Nebraska." He conjectured that "an inability or unwillingness to tolerate a high degree of stress is a leading reason why capable musicians leave the profession."

New Yorkers recently had a vivid demonstration of another variety of stage fright. During a New York Philharmonic concert in Central Park attended by an estimated 225,000 people, one listener went berserk in the middle of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade" — a sensible enough reaction to that infuriatingly repetitious piece. He leaped onto the stage yelling out a demand that the orchestra play a more Wagner and less Rimsky, and had to be wrestled down by the police.

Brantigan and his fellow researchers were not there to record the Philharmonic players' reactions, but one can imagine them: sweaty palms, racing pulse, trembling hands, dry mouth, labored breathing, nausea and memory loss.

There are times in any musician's life, after all, when stage fright is the only reasonable reaction. Besides, if it were eliminated, what would protect the musical world from being overrun by hordes of fearless, calm, inept recitativists? Please, doctor, be careful with those beta-blockers.

## Maazel 'Fidelio' Is a Shipshape Revival at Salzburg Festival

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

SALZBURG — "Fidelio" has been as much part of Salzburg Festival history as most of Mozart's operas, having appeared in 20 festival programs from 1927 to 1970, and it was after a 12-year hiatus that Claudio Abbado's only opera returned to open this year's festival in a new production.

This revival was conducted by Lorin Maazel, who takes over next month as director of the Vienna State Opera; was staged by 80-year-old Leopold Lindtberg, a veteran director who has done many plays at Salzburg but no opera; and had two relative newcomers in the main roles, the soprano Eva Martin in the title part and the

East German tenor Reiner Goldberg as Florestan. Austro-German reviews of the premiere ranged from cool to harsh, inevitably invoking such resonant names as Toscanini and Furtwängler, Lehmann and Flagstad and others associated with "Fidelio" at Salzburg.

In any case, at the second performance matters were musically shipshape, if not historic. One of the ways of measuring a performance of this hybrid work is by noting the point at which it leaves behind its earthbound *Singspiel* origins and soars into the stratosphere of Beethoven's exaltation of marital devotion and political freedom. In this case, that point came when Leonore leaped between the

evil Pizarro and Florestan in the dungeon, and not a moment too soon. Up to then, everything had been orderly and precise; from then on, through the Leonore Overture No. 3 and the final scene, it was exciting.

It did not help that Lindtberg's detailed but all-too-literal stage direction tended to deal with the trivia of the libretto more effectively than with the spirit of the music, nor that Hans Ulrich Schmiedle's sets — despite their evocation of Goya — tried to fill up the wide stage of the Grosses Festspielhaus with a prison-camp landscape that required a lot of coming and going to fill with movement.

Although Maazel seemed to operate close to the edge of his vocal resources in the role's big moments, he did so with a sense of dramatic intensity and involvement that carried the day. Goldberg — who is scheduled to sing the daunting title role of "Tannhäuser" in Vienna in October, in the first new production of Maazel's regime — was a rather reserved, medium-weight Florestan. His opening cry of protest against the darkness lacked the tone of despair that is surely in the music, but then he was installed in a relatively accessible dungeon, big enough to be an annex to the Carlsbad Caverns.

Theo Adam's now familiar portrayal of Don Pizarro, a study in concentrated malevolence, was the pivotal performance in this production, and he was ably seconded by Age Handl's solid, amiable Kocco, Tom Krause's Don Fernando, and Lillian Watson and Gösta Winberg as Marceline and Jaquino.

The return of last year's production of Verdi's "Falstaff" was remarkable on two important grounds — the sparklingly detailed playing that Herbert von Karajan drew from the Vienna Philharmonic, and the musical and theatrical exuberance in the pairing of Giuseppe Taddei and Rolando Panerai as Sir John Falstaff and Ford, respectively.

Taddei, especially, is one of the marvels of the current operatic stage. At 66, his juicy baritone is still largely intact, his career has been rooted equally in the dramatic and buffo repertoires, and he is a man of clearly Falstaffian appetites himself. All the equipment needed for a memorable Falstaff, both Verdian and Shakespearean, and so it turned out — especially in the scenes with Panerai's veteran straight-man of a Ford. Together they made Karajan's straightforward staging — no fine touches but no hamming either — more droll than it would otherwise have been.

In the rest of the cast, Janet Perry and Francisco Araiz made a beautifully matched pair of young lovers as Nanetta and Fenton. Christa Ludwig provided a ripe but not overripe Mrs. Quickly, and Heinz Zednik and Federico David both sang well and provided good comic foil for Taddei as Bardolph and Pistol. Raina Kabaivanska was the somewhat lightweight Mrs. Ford and Trude Schödt-Mieg Pigo. Günther Schneider-Siemssen's wide-across Windsor was solid and traditional.

An intermittently fascinating photo exhibition, running through the end of August at the Max Reinhardt Research Center, is devoted to backstage doings of the Salzburg Festival since its inception in 1920 — photos taken at rehearsals, of artists in informal

moments, and in the scenery, costume and other workshop areas, as well as designers' sketches and a number of scenic artists.

A number of the photos are routine, but there are fascinating ones of Reinhardt rehearsing Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann" in the early years, of Toscanini rehearsing Mariano Stabile, his Falstaff, in the 1930s, and of Lotte Lehmann, ready to go on as the Marchschall, impulsively checking out the auditorium through a peephole in the curtain.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

The exhibition, "Salzburger Festspiele — Hinter den Kulissen," is at Schloss Arnbach, Arnbachstrasse 8-10, daily from 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m.

## Ancient Site in France Yields to Parking Lot

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — An ancient, special-interest medieval Hebrew manuscript has just a battle to keep a newly unearthed 12th-century Jewish building in Rouen from being turned into an auxiliary parking lot for the town courthouse across the street.

Prof. Norman Golb of the University of Chicago, who six years ago identified another site nearby as the only remains found in Europe of a medieval yeshiva, or Hebrew college, had applied to the French Ministry of Culture and to the local prefect to stop work on the parking lot.

The bulldozers, which came upon four foundation walls of the building, when they began work earlier this summer, were called off temporarily while the authorities discussed what to do. The Justice Ministry, after sending a committee to inspect the site, decided to go ahead with the parking lot but to leave one of the four walls standing.

Golb has identified the remains as those of a mission belonging to the wealthiest Jewish family in the west of France. The discovery only 60 yards from the walls of the yeshiva makes the site one of the most precious evidences of medieval Jewish civilization to be found anywhere in Europe, he believes.

The professor, whose study of old manuscripts convinced him that Rouen in the Middle Ages was a center of high Jewish learning and culture — surpassing Paris at the time — is the author of a

book in Hebrew called "The History and Culture of the Jews of Medieval Rouen."

The discovery of the walls occurred a few weeks before a scheduled trip by Golb to Rouen, where he is preparing a French translation of the book. Local archaeologists identified the foundations as those of a substantial house dating from about the 12th century, and they hypothesized that it might have a Jewish connection.

Golb found in his manuscripts a precise identification of the site. It belonged, according to contemporary documents, to "the Jew Bonaventure," who, according to the professor's research, was the richest Jew in western France.

The discovery of this house, just a short way from the yeshiva, is an extraordinarily valuable historical monument to this high settlement," Golb said. "France has preserved dozens of cathedrals and thousands of churches that made up her Christian tradition. It would be a crime to destroy this evidence of the Jewish tradition, simply to provide parking space for the cars of 12 judges."

The local archaeologists and cultural groups, along with the Rouen press, had already begun to suggest that the authorities should reconsider or modify their plans. A compromise was drawn up, allowing the preservation of one of the foundation walls and parts of two others. The Justice Ministry decision, in essence, adopted the compromise.

Golb considers this insufficient. "Unless the four walls are preserved, the sense of this as a building is destroyed," he said during a visit to Paris to see officials from the Justice and Culture ministries.

In 1976, Golb got into a controversy with Rouen archaeologists who believed that remains found there were those of a synagogue. Golb's manuscripts identified them instead as a yeshiva. Further excavation revealed that the building lacked the curved space that a synagogue of the period would have had.

**J. MARC SINAN** Boutique  
Newest Fashion Designer in Paris  
**SALES 50% OFF**  
81 Avenue Raymond-Poincaré, 75016 Paris.  
Tel.: 727.13.49

**International Restaurant Guide**

**FRANCE**

**PARIS - RIGHT BANK**

**LE BŒUF** 26, r. de la Boétie, 225.37.19. Closed Sun. The friendly bistro of the Champs-Élysées. Menu F. 80.

**L'EUROPÉEN** Fading Gare de Lyon, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SAUBOURN SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

**LE NOAILLES** 41, St-James 6 r., 29-Juliet (Rivoli), 296.57.11. Terrace, lunch, dinner, light supper with Jack David, from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.

**LES TROIS LIMOUSINS** 6, r. de Brest, 562.35.97. Clus. Sun. Open late. Grilled specialties. Summer menu F. 130. All comfort. Air-cond.

**TROIS MOUTONS** 43, av. F. Bonaparte, 225.26.93 daily, open after show, Suaveur menu F. 130 all incl. Air-conditioning.

**PARIS - LEFT BANK**

**ASSIETTE AU BEURRE** 11 Rue St-Sauveur/Fr. St-Germain-des-Prés, 260.87.41. Menu of Fr. 35.80 & Fr. 48.50 + serv. Daily 9 till midnight.

**LE FLAMAND ROSE** 19, r. de Brest (69) 548.87.67. Open all summer. Lunch, dinner, late supper until midnight. Clus. Sat. noon & Sun.

**LA PETITE CHAISE** 36 Rue de Grenelle, 222-13-35. Menu Fr. 62, refined cuisine historic setting. Open daily until 11 p.m. Open in August.

**GREECE**

**ATHENS/PSYCHICO**

**DIOSCURI** 14, D. Vassilou, Neo Psychiko (4 km. north of Hylon). Greek food, charcoal grill, fish. Taverna. Daily 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 671.3997.

**SWITZERLAND**

**PULLY - LAUSANNE**

**AU VIEUX CAVEAU** Elegant dinner in charming old Swiss atmosphere, bar & v.p. dancing. 11, Rue de la Gare, Pully. 221/28 29 48.

**Oil and Money in the Eighties**

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20 & 21, 1982

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference may return the coupon below.

**ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY**

**SEPTEMBER 20**

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**  
Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

**THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL**  
Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company (Indiana).  
Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.  
Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.  
Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

**WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's**  
Hans Grunewald, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

**NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF**  
James Atkins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

**THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT**  
Donald O'Hara, former Pres. Nat. Petroleum Refiners' Ass.  
Abdullah Taher, Governor, Petromin.

**SPECIAL ADDRESS**  
Donald Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, via satellite.

**SEPTEMBER 21**

**U.S. ENERGY POLICY**  
James McClure, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

**PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING**  
THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY  
Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy  
MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS  
Ian Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.  
INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES  
Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.  
THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION  
Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

**THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK**  
John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.  
John Meeder, Manager Corporate Planning, Nederlandse Gasunie.

**HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET**  
THE OIL FUTURES MARKET: John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.  
SPOT TRADING: Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fratiol.

**HOTEL RESERVATION**  
Please reserve for the nights of September 19 and 20 the accommodations checked below:  
☐ single occupancy (£62 per night excluding V.A.T.)  
☐ double occupancy (£70 per night excluding V.A.T.)  
Reservations must be received no later than September 6, and accompanied by a check for the first night.  
Or please charge my American Express Card account:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Card expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Telex \_\_\_\_\_

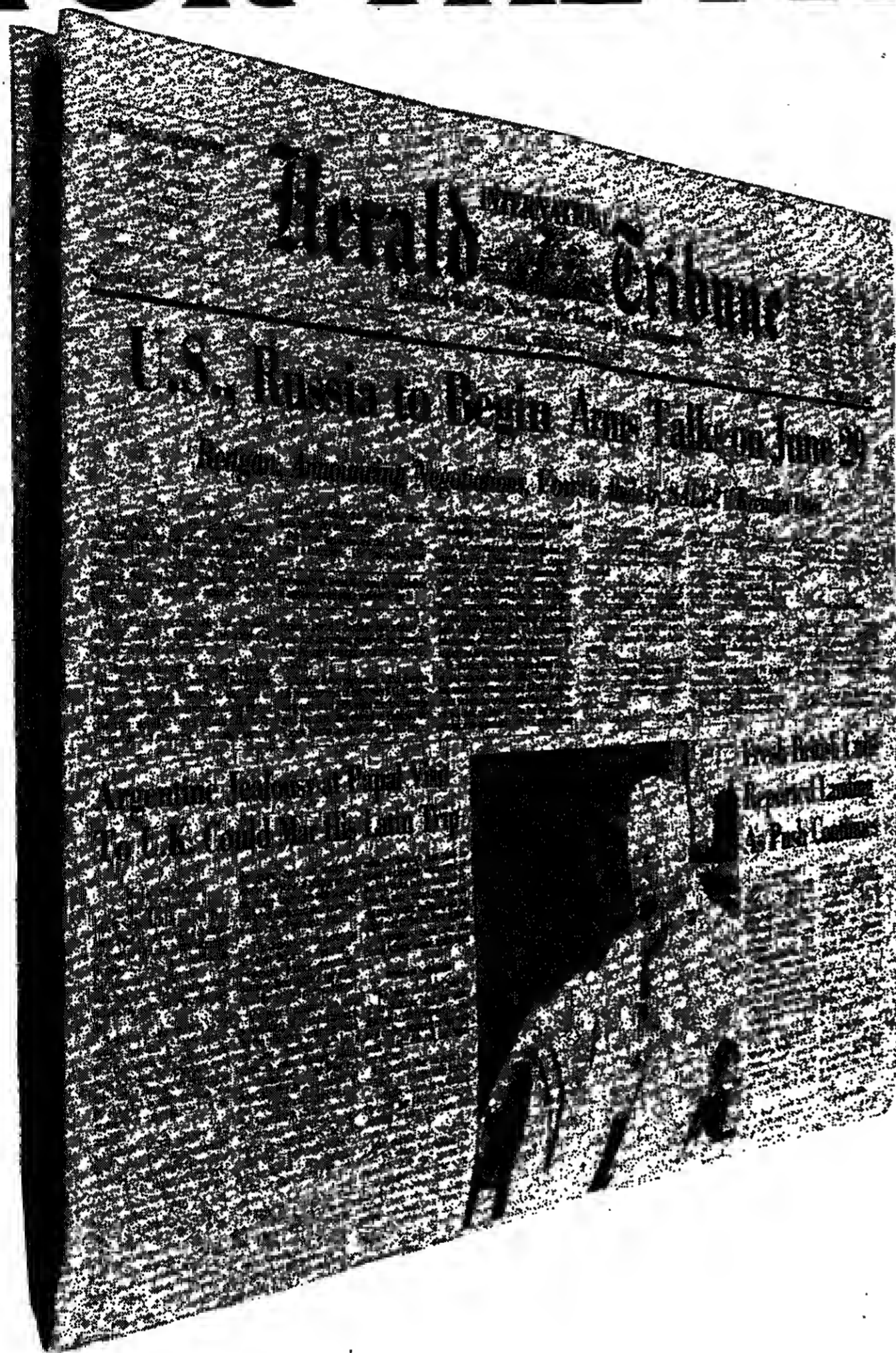
**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION**  
Please enroll the following participants for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 20 and 21, 1982. 10-8-82

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Telex \_\_\_\_\_

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: £435 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 3, 1982.  
☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

**RETURN TO:**  
The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference,  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Telephone: 747 12 65. Telex: 612832.

# TWO TRIBS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE



If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not *double* the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords?

By *subscribing* to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you receive each copy at almost *half* the newsstand price. Up to 46% off, to be precise, depending on where you live. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Subscribe *now* and we'll speed bargain-price Tribs to you from our various simultaneous distribution points in Paris, London, Zurich and Hong Kong and, beginning in October, Singapore.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international marketplace, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price.

Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Just fill out the coupon and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for *new subscribers only*.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.

COUNTRY		1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A.Sch.	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	B.Pr.	6,000	3,000	1,650
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,280	640	350
Finland	F.M.	990	495	270
France	F.Fr.	800	400	220
Germany	D.M.	360	180	100
Great Britain	£	62	31	18
Greece	Dr.	8,000	4,000	2,250
Ireland	Ir.L.	90	45	25
Italy	Lire	165,000	82,500	45,500
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	6,000	3,000	1,650
Netherlands	Fl.	406	203	112
Norway	N.Kr.	1,120	560	306
Portugal	Esc.	8,660	4,330	2,400
Spain	Ptas.	14,200	7,100	3,900
Sweden	S.Kr.	990	495	270
Switzerland	S.Fr.	320	160	90
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	\$	256	128	71
French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	264	132	72
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	\$	352	176	98

**Herald Tribune**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To: Subscription Manager,  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Telephone: 747.12.65, Telex: 612832.

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon. 10-8-82

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Job/Profession \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality \_\_\_\_\_

Company activity \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with this form to validate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune. Do not send cash. Pro-forma invoices are available upon request.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## VW To Start Short-Time Working

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen, West Germany's biggest automaker, plans to introduce short-time working at its domestic car plants for the first time since 1975 because of poor sales at home and abroad, it said Monday.

West Germany's second largest employer said it would discuss with worker representatives the partial shutdown of car production at two northern plants for two weeks in September and October. About half the 58,000 workforce at its Wolfsburg plant and more than half its 9,500 workers at Emden could be affected.

VW's group vehicle sales fell 9 percent in the first half of 1982 and domestic deliveries fell 4.4 percent.

## New Product Possible at DeLorean

LONDON — Sir Kenneth Cook, the receiver appointed to handle the failed DeLorean car company, said Monday that a three-man British consortium planned to make a new product at the company's Belfast factory.

Sir Kenneth, who flew to New York Monday for talks with U.S. businessman John Z. DeLorean, who founded the deluxe sports car company, said the principals had been talking with a merchant bank about the new product. He said he could not reveal the product, but it would need separate tooling and a work force of up to about 1,500 after two years.

Sir Kenneth is due to advise the British government, who put \$83 million (\$141.99 million) into DeLorean, on the best way of making the firm viable. Sir Kenneth said he was going to check Mr. DeLorean's claim that he now has the finance to keep the company operating.

## Sohio Agrees to Settle Price Charge

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department announced Monday that Standard Oil of Ohio has agreed to pay \$15 million to settle alleged violations of the department's rules.

Sohio did not admit to the violations in agreeing to the tentative settlement, the department said. According to the announcement, Sohio will pay \$5 million to the federal government for alleged production violations.

Another \$10 million will be distributed to the governments of 19 states and the District of Columbia where the company distributes its products. That penalty involves alleged pricing violations, the department said.

## Banks Probe Channel Link Finance

PARIS — Banque Indosuez, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank have formed a group to study possible methods to finance a channel tunnel or bridge between France and Britain, Crédit Lyonnais said Monday.

It said the group will produce a report by the end of the year.

## Armco Signs \$100 Million Contracts

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Armco said Monday it has signed two steam coal contracts worth more than \$100 million.

It said the 10-year agreements with Weyerhaeuser and Mobil Corp's Container Corp. subsidiary provide for delivery of about 250,000 tons of low sulphur coal annually from Armco's West Virginia mines.

## NEC America Buys Memorex Plant

TOKYO — Nippon Electric Co. said Monday its U.S. subsidiary NEC America has bought a Memorex Corp. plant in Dallas, to increase production of communication-related equipment. It did not give the price.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Hong Kong Land Sale Sends Markets Reeling

By Adrian Wright

HONG KONG — The sale by the government of a piece of land in central Hong Kong to the Bank of China and the continued decline of the Hong Kong dollar Monday unsettled local investors and forced share prices down further.

Dealers said the land sale to the Communist institution, at what property analysts said was a bargain price, again focused attention on the uncertain future of Hong Kong after 1997, when much of the British colony's land is due to revert to China.

The Hang Seng stock index lost 79.75 points during the day to close at a two-year low of 1,089.87. It has shed more than 220 points in the past month.

The Hong Kong dollar, which has also been steadily losing ground, slipped further Monday to 6.17 against the U.S. dollar, off six cents from Saturday's rate, and close to the 6.18 level last September, the unit's poorest value against the U.S. dollar since 1974.

Nervous investors have been switching from the stock market and selling Hong Kong dollars for U.S. dollars, dealers said.

But John Brembridge, Hong Kong's financial secretary, said Monday he took a positive view of the land deal with the Bank of China.

He said the community should be encouraged by the deal, which he said would involve total investment by the bank of 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$324 million), half in land cost and half in construction.

A government spokesman said the land price reflected the full market value. But property analysts said the price of about 140,000 dollars a square meter was very low compared with the 355,000 dollars paid by a local developer for a prime central site in February.

Many investors also thought the price reflected a downward move-

ment in the property market, a key element in the economy of the colony, according to market sources.

Analysts noted that the transaction was announced within two weeks of a government agreement with the China-led Mighty City Consortium to buy back a large area of land in the New Territories, a deal widely interpreted as favorable to the consortium.

They said the deal had come at a time when rising concern over the colony's political future had already strained the political and financial atmosphere.

## Busch, Campbell Agree to Merge

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Anheuser-Busch Cos. said Monday it agreed in principle to acquire Campbell Taggart, the Dallas-based baking industry leader, for \$570 million.

Under the agreement, approximately 50 percent of Campbell Taggart's 15 million common shares outstanding will be converted into \$36 cash and approximately 50 percent into one new share of Anheuser-Busch convertible preferred stock.

The converted preferred stock will have a redemption value of \$40, bear dividends at the rate of 9 percent a year and be non-callable for five years. The preferred shares will also be convertible into 0.645 of a share of Anheuser-Busch common stock.

The proposed merger is subject to the execution of a definitive agreement and shareholder approval.

Anheuser-Busch, the world's leading brewer, is a diversified company with interests in theme entertainment parks, bakers yeast, can manufacturing, malt production, and snack foods.

Its 1981 earnings were \$217.4 million on gross sales of \$4.4 billion.



IBM's newest line, the 3081 computer.

## IBM Begins to Flex Its Marketing Muscle

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — International Business Machines is becoming noticeably more aggressive in competing for computer sales, a change many industry officials and analysts attribute at least in part to last January's dismissal of the government's antitrust suit against the company.

Where IBM once stuck to a standard price list, the company now is offering big discounts on some equipment and increasingly is willing to negotiate prices in an effort to drum up sales.

An IBM spokesman, Peter Singer, said the pricing moves began before the dismissal of the antitrust suit and "are not related in any way" to that action.

Most industry observers do not see it that way, however. While the discounting started slowly a few years ago, it was because IBM already sensed a victory in the antitrust suit, they said, and it has accelerated since the dismissal.

"They're getting pretty tough in the marketplace before that," said Gordon Gartner, president of the Gartner Group, a Stamford, Conn., market research concern. "But those moves were taken in anticipation of a win."

"They're offering quantity discounts on almost anything," said Robert T. Pettig, president of Enterprise Information Systems, a Greenwich, Conn., consulting company. "They're willing to wheel and deal."

"Call it 'taking off the gloves,'" said Edward Cherney, president of CMI Corp. of Troy, Mich., a leading computer leasing concern dealing in IBM equipment.

No one has suggested that IBM is engaging in illegal practices. Rather, industry observers say, the marketing tactics IBM is only now starting to use have been used by other computer companies for years. IBM, however, had been extra-conservative in pricing and marketing during the government's 13-year antitrust suit.

"I think it's long overdue," said Kenneth N. Pontikes, chairman and president of Comdisco, the largest independent leasing company dealing in IBM computers. "They've basically been sitting ducks for everybody in the industry for years."

The recent pricing changes are part of a larger plan by IBM to meet increasing price competition, especially from Japanese companies, which have been willing to lower prices and profits to gain market share.

IBM has invested heavily in automated manufacturing facilities to produce computers in large volumes and at low costs and therefore needs to sell large quantities. The recession has made it more difficult than usual, contributing to the price flexibility, analysts said.

IBM traditionally charged a single price for a given piece of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## Gulf Pullout Jolts Stock Market; Cities Sues Over Failed Merger

## Damages Put At \$3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Cities Service, left waiting at the altar by Gulf Oil last Friday, Monday decided to buy back as many as 20 million of its shares and sued Gulf for \$3 billion.

Cities Service said the suit characterizes Gulf's termination of its \$5 billion cash tender offer as involving "intentional and malicious breaches of contract... of a dimension unprecedented in the annals of American business."

Cities Service said the lawsuit is based on alleged fraudulent conduct by Gulf in connection with the merger agreement the two companies signed on June 17 and Gulf's failure to employ, as it had expressly agreed to do, its best efforts to consummate the merger.

Charles J. Weidlich, chairman of Cities Service, received his board's permission Monday to take whatever action was necessary to buy as many shares as necessary to prevent chaos on Wall Street and protect company shareholders.

He had said Sunday that the purchases would start as soon as trading resumed to give Cities Service, the United States' 16th-largest oil company, time to find a new company to buy it or, failing that, to arrange for an "orderly liquidation."

## Hastily Drawn Plan

The announcement of the hastily drawn plan, less than 48 hours after Gulf's withdrawal Friday, was timed to reach stockholders before the start of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The NYSE said that it had received assurances from Morgan Guaranty, which had been handling the tender of Cities Service shares, that the return of shares to stockholders would be accomplished by Friday. The exchange said trading in Cities Service stock would be on a normal basis rather than on a when-distributed basis.

Late Monday, trading in Cities Service opened at \$30 a share, off \$7.25 a share. It closed at \$30.125 a share.

James Grindler, a spokesman for the stock exchange, said he did not



Charles J. Weidlich

know what action the NYSE would take to protect investors. "That'll depend on what the governors and floor officials decide," Mr. Grindler said.

## Big Losses

A handful of Wall Street professionals, thought to have lost as much as \$300 million on the Gulf deal, speculated Friday that Cities Service stock might decline sharply Monday.

Seated beside his lawyer, Martin Lipton, in Mr. Lipton's mid-Manhattan office, Mr. Weidlich said he was astounded by the Gulf move, felt hurt by it and that, moreover, Cities Service's stockholders had been "damaged."

Mr. Weidlich said that he had already been approached by the chief executive of what he described only as a "major U.S. company" interested in buying Cities Service.

He declined to say specifically whether it was an oil company but, indicating clearly that Cities Service was for sale, he said that he expected to start immediately to contact other potential buyers.

Cities Service had accepted a Gulf offer, subject to antitrust clearance by the Federal Trade Commission, of \$63 a share. But despite Gulf's strong defense of the deal as having cost roughly \$6 a barrel for Cities Service's vast oil and gas reserves, Wall Street analysts criticized the per-share price as too high.

Mr. Weidlich said that if the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## Dow Loses 10 in First Hour, Later Regains Some Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Gulf Oil's decision to drop its \$5 billion takeover bid for Cities Service drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average opened down 10 points, but late in the day some bargain-bunting brought it back up to close off 3.99 at 780.35, its lowest level since April 21, 1980.

Declines led advances by more than three to one, and volume rose to 54.6 million shares from the 48.6 million traded Friday.

"It's a mini-panic, particularly among the arbitrageurs," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. He said many of the arbitrageurs, traders that specialize on merger speculation, are being forced to sell other stocks because of the decline in the value of the stock of Cities Service that they are holding.

The selling touched just about every group on the NYSE, particularly stocks that were rumored to be in the takeover camp. Analysts said the Gulf-Cities Service case would chill merger activity and speculation for months to come because of the huge losses incurred by players.

The Cities Service-Gulf situation hampered the market at a time when prices already were being whipped by investor concern over the record federal budget deficit and lack of action in Washington to trim it.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas predicted interest rates would rise sharply if Congress rejects the administration-backed \$99 billion tax-increase bill, which is in legislative trouble.

Some analysts said Wall Street's rout last week indicates investors don't have much faith in the tax program. President Reagan has postponed a vacation to lobby personally for the revenue-raising bill.

Analysts said the market also was depressed by a report by the National Association of Purchasing Managers showing no sign of a recovery in the industrial sector of the economy as incoming orders in July remained weak.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were weakened by the Gulf Oil ac-

tion. Texaco fell 1/4 to 26 1/2 and Exxon, trading ex-dividend, closed at 25 1/4, off 1/4. Both stocks were among the day's most actively traded issues.

Sun Co. announced it abandoned a well in the British North Sea and fell 1/4 to 27 1/4.

U.S. Steel eased 1/4 to 16 1/2 after it and other steelmakers denounced an accord that would limit imports of European steel. Bethlehem Steel, which eliminated pay increases for salaried employees, was unchanged at 15.

Anheuser-Busch and Campbell Taggart jointly announced that their boards have approved an agreement in principle for the merger of the two companies. Anheuser-Busch eased 1/4 to 47 1/2, and Campbell Taggart rose 1/4 to 31 1/2.

NLT Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 38 1/2 as American General disclosed the details of an offer for NLT.

Towle Manufacturing fell 4 to 15 1/4. It was unable to explain the decline.

Credit markets recouped early losses and were higher in active trading, aided by an unexpected injection of temporary reserves by the Federal Reserve, dealers said.

The benchmark Treasury 14 percent bonds due in 2011 rose 1/4 from Friday's close to 104 1/4.

Bills and other security yields improved sharply after the Fed added temporary reserves by arranging overnight repurchase agreements with federal funds trading at 11 percent. Fed funds opened at 11 percent and remain locked at that rate.

The Fed repurchase agreements came as a surprise to some dealers whose reserve projections suggested the central bank might have to drain a small amount of reserves in this statement week.

The Fed appears willing to err on the side of ease, said Irving Auerbach, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

## Markets Closed

Financial markets in Singapore were closed Monday for a holiday. Markets in Taiwan were closed because of storms.

## Why Multi-Millionaires make more Stockmarket Profits than Ordinary Investors

As you know, one of the fundamental economic facts of life is that it takes money to make money. Capital begets more capital. Institutions and wealthy individuals enjoy far greater stock market profits than do individual investors. The key to their success is simple: big money buys leverage, and inside information with which to wield it prudently and profitably. On rising and falling markets.

At First National Securities Ltd., our security analysts generate the leverage, and provide that inside expertise for you, the individual investor.

We derive maximum benefits at minimum risk on behalf of our worldwide clients by means of our Stock Option Syndicates which back individual investors into the multi-million dollar league, the only arena where real money is made. Trading in options takes advantage of the fact that, for only a fraction of the outright purchase price of a stock, you control large blocks of securities profitably negotiable on both bull and bear markets. Joining a Stock Option Syndicate, multiplies your investment while greatly dividing your risk.

Example: Outright Purchase 400 shares at US \$50 each equals US \$20,000 stock rise of US \$10 equals US \$400 profit less brokerage commission.

Stock Option Syndicate US \$20,000 investment controls 8,000 shares. Stock rise of US \$1 gives US \$8,000 profit less brokerage commission.

Our objective is a minimum 45% per annum return on all investments. Complete account secrecy is naturally guaranteed, and you may enter a syndicate with as little as US \$10,000.

First National trades on the American market and only deals through its own syndicate managers at leading New York brokerage houses.

Complete account secrecy guaranteed.

Please post the coupon, complete with telephone number and/or telex no., for your free brochure and complete documentation to obtain maximum return.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Office \_\_\_\_\_  
Home \_\_\_\_\_  
Telex \_\_\_\_\_

First National Securities Ltd.  
84 Rue du Rhone  
1204 Geneva  
SWITZERLAND

## Dollar Surges to 12-Month High Against Mark, Exceeds 7 Francs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — The dollar surged Monday to a 12-month high against the Deutsche mark and a five-year high against the Swiss franc, but eased off its highs later in the day.

In Paris, the U.S. currency opened at a record 7.0525 francs, compared with Friday's close of 6.9475.

Dealers said the increase was mainly due to the news last Friday of an unexpected rise in the M-1 money supply and firmer Eurodollar deposit rates Monday.

The dollar for overnight delivery closed sharply higher at \$62.90 yen from the 261 opening in Tokyo, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan, estimated at between \$300 million and \$400 million, dealers said.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed near its day's low after hitting a 1982 high at the fixing on strong interest rates and ABG-Telefunken's slide into receivership, dealers said. The dollar closed at about 2.5270 DM, up slightly from its currency fixing level but below its 2.5305 opening.

Dealers said the U.S. unit lost some ground when mark interest rates rose a bit and the interest-rate gap closed slightly.

Monday's fixing level of 2.5258

DM was the highest since Aug. 17, 1981, when the dollar was officially set at 2.5270 DM. The Bundesbank said \$5.55 million at the Monday fixing.

In London, the dollar fell from its highs against most major currencies around mid-session on profit-taking, but ended sharply higher than Friday's closing levels.

Traders said Monday's session was nothing special in terms of volume but the tension over ABG-Telefunken's problems unnerved the market at least during the early hours. The West German company said it was going to make a partial arrangement with its creditors over bankruptcy laws.

A couple of traders said they thought the U.S. unit might decline in the next day or so on profit-taking although the market is basically underpinned by high interest rates.

Trading was nervous and conditionally volatile as profit-taking, initiated in New York, surprised some European traders who were long on dollars and pulled the currency back from morning highs.

Late news that the Federal Reserve added reserves to the banking system through overnight repurchase agreements depressed the dollar further toward the close, they said.

## EEC Expects U.S. to Keep to Steel Agreement

BRUSSELS — The EEC said Monday it expects Washington to convince the U.S. steel industry to end a bid for stiff duties on Western European steel now that an agreement has been reached on import quotas.

If not, the EEC will withhold final approval of last week's agreement to limit exports of 11 European steel products to the United States through the end of 1985, EEC External Affairs Commissioner Wilfried Haefekamp said.

"The American steel industry will have to gear itself to what has been worked out in the (EEC-U.S.) steel arrangement," he said.

He added that Washington made "a commitment to us. And the future will show whether the American government has overestimated its persuasive powers or not."

He said the EEC will keep Washington to that "arrangement" although U.S. steel industry spokesmen have termed it neither fair nor equitable.

U.S. steelmakers have sought stiff import duties on fast-rising subsidized steel imports from 7 EEC nations, asserting these hurt their operations. Preliminary U.S. duties were imposed last month.

A final decision is due Aug. 24 unless Washington persuades U.S. steelmakers to drop their bid for import duties — a possibility the EEC is counting on.

"Contacts with the U.S. administration over the weekend have led us to believe the United States agrees with us that statements by (U.S.) steelmakers don't change the U.S. government's decision to recommend and get an (import) agreement," EEC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said.

EEC steel producers are scheduled to meet Tuesday to discuss the EEC-U.S. accord.

Mr. Davignon and Mr. Haefekamp led an EEC delegation in four days of talks in Washington last week on the steel import dispute which, coupled with the Soviet pipeline issue, has been at the heart of the decline in EEC-U.S. relations of late.

Within hours after agreement was announced, David M. Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp. — the largest steelmaker in the United States — rejected the deal saying it will not change the EEC subsidy system.

But Mr. Davignon said, "We are sure... this type of agreement is less evil" than continuing with the threat of import duties which are levied from U.S. importers in the form of cash bonds.

In the past year, EEC steel imports have made up 6.4 percent of the U.S. market. The deal reached last week will reduce this to 5.74

percent from Oct. 1 to the end of 1985.

The 11 products covered in the agreement represent 80 percent of all EEC steel exports to the United States, Mr. Davignon said.

The agreement affects hot rolled sheet and strip, cold rolled sheet, plate, structural, wire rods, hot rolled bars, coated sheet, tin plate, rail, stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plate.

Not included are tubes, which the United States had wanted to be included as well. Mr. Davignon said he expects no great increase in export of tubes because there is currently a "stock of 11 months" of tubes in the United States as a result of bad market forecasting.

## OFF SHORE FUNDS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBER FIRM  
SEEKS TO ACQUIRE THE MANAGEMENT OF AN  
OFFSHORE MUTUAL FUND.

Box D 1926, Herald Tribune, 95251 Neuilly Cedex, France

## Europe's corporate aircraft management and charter company operating a fleet of:

5 Citation II - 1 Falcon 20 - 1 Falcon 50  
4 Gulfstream II/III - 1 Boeing 737  
5 Boeing 727 - 2 Boeing 707 - all Executive

JET AVIATION  
PRIVATE JET SERVICES

8058 Zurich Airport Tel. 1-814 20 02 24 hrs. Telex 59 820 pjet ch

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 9, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Sc	Y	DK
Amsterdam	2.785	131.12	36.45	6.77	13.21	1.44	1.44
Frankfurt	2.785	131.12	36.45	6.77	13.21	1.44	1.44
London (a)	1.638	110.05	33.34	1.77	11.13	1.27	1.27
Paris (b)	2.524	127.7	35.1	6.56	12.83	1.45	1.45
Stockholm	1.496	72.7	19.88	2.87	5.81	0.63	0.63
Oslo	1.471	70.8	19.34	2.82	5.67	0.61	0.61
New York	1.745	85.91	23.45	4.74	9.73	1.08	1.08
Port	7.235	358.7	97.01	19.84	40.5	4.56	4.56
Zurich	2.157	106.7	28.33	5.70	11.58	1.29	1.29
1 ECU	0.93	46.57	12.68	2.65	53.84	6.03	6.03
1 SDR	1.078	52.48	14.22	2.95	60.46	6.87	6.87

Dollar Values

|--|

## Dow Jones Averages

## Market Diaries

### AMEX Stock Index

**NYSE Index**High Low Stock 0

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

### Dear Love, Read Alongside

Dominion	401,700	37-10
AngloEnergy	198,300	4
RangerOil	148,300	8

1998

45%	15%	Hugh TI
24	19%	Hutton
30%	34%	Hutton

## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Sis.	Ch'ce	Class	Prereq.
----------	------	-------	-------	---------

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close
				—	A—A—A—					
43%	4%	AAR		.44	7.3	18	24	6	d 6%	6
10%	28	ACF		2.76	9.9	5	24	26	627 1/2	28
28 1/2%	13%	AMF		1.26	13	8	444	13%	d 12 1/2	13%
6%	2%	APL			14	8		3%	3%	3%
32%	23 1/2%	ARA		8	7.4	7	22	22 1/2	27	21
54 1/2%	34 1/2%	ASA		30	10	10	2005	29%	29	30

12 Month St. Ch

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	1008	High	Low	Week	Close
22	19%	CompT		8 1		3.12	3607	6224	3179	3744 + F
4414	15%	CoPac		91.80				2394	2394	2394
20	3%	CompE		91.32				2114	2114	117
48%	24%	ComedR		40		1.7	88	34	34	27
8074	24%	CompCts		40		3.11	745	71	69%	70%
2814	18%	Comind		1.32		5.5	7	141	24	20%
64	3%	Coming		9.28				84	64	64

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Shs. 100s	High Low		Close Quot.	P Chg.
High	Low						High	Low		

17½	14%	EsAir	p23.20	26	38	15½	15%	15½
25	14½	EastGF	1.20	7.9	8	15½	15½	15½
13½	18%	EastUtl	1.70	14	6	65	12	12
78½	60%	EsKod	36	4.2	10	348	27½	21½
32½	22½	Exlon	1.72	7.8	7	42	35½	22½
14½	20	Exlin	.66	4.3	14	1165	13½	13½
18½	17½	Exward	.92	3.8	9	x279	16½	16½
29½	24	ExlsBr	1.44	6.7	7	15	21½	21½

22V $\frac{1}{2}$	24V $\frac{1}{2}$	1P $\frac{1}{2}$ OW	P4.12	5.5	8	18	24V $\frac{1}{2}$	25V $\frac{1}{2}$	26V $\frac{1}{2}$
30V $\frac{1}{2}$	24V $\frac{1}{2}$	ITW	1.08			18	6V $\frac{1}{2}$	6V $\frac{1}{2}$	5V $\frac{1}{2}$
30V $\frac{1}{2}$	4V $\frac{1}{2}$	ImCo		0.4	1.0	18	6V $\frac{1}{2}$	6V $\frac{1}{2}$	5V $\frac{1}{2}$

12%	5%	CO	20	24	531				
15%	15%	INDIA	102.14	13	11	16%	14%	14%	14%
20%	20%	INDIA	103.63	15	2	34%	24%	24%	24%
25%	22%	INDIA	1.04	13	0	17	22	22	22
30%	18	INDIA	3.40	12	8	46	22%	22%	22%
35%	21	INDIA	1.14	18	6	222	7%	7%	7%
40%	12	INDIA	n	7	32	10%	d 9%	9%	9%
45%	17%	INDIA	1.56	5.7	4x220	37	43%	37%	37%
50%	63%	INDIA	2.25	4.5	24	24	43%	44	44
55%	37%	INDIA	54	4.24	1	5%	6%	6%	6%
60%	34%	INDIA	54						

48%	15%	NLT	1.00	4.3	10	2063	27%	38%	38%
37%	20	NLT	1.00	4.3	10	2063	27%	38%	38%
4	1%	NVF	1.00	4.3	10	2063	27%	38%	38%

36%	25%	Nordest	2.85	4.3	7	1.51	1974	1.5	1974
27%	18%	Norco	8 1:12	6.0	18	1.61	1974	1.5	1974
17%	8%	Norco	8 304	3.1	6	23	8	1974	1974
19%	16%	MidFl	.00	4.3	60	1.53	1775	1774	1774
22%	12%	Norco	.68	5.5	12	54	2175	2575	2575
27	24%	Nashua	.80	1	7	78	914	9	1974
24%	19%	NorCom	1	5.0	6	8	16%	16%	1974
51%	2%	NCon	871.50	2.0	6	2575	2575	2575	2575
12%	12%	NConSt	.605	2.5	11	30	1775	16%	16%
77	18%	NorDist	2.20	1.1	6	203	20	1974	1974

29%	28% Maryland	1.96	29%	28%	104%	189%
29%	10% Reads	\$ .80	7.8	8	343	18%
39	17% Radnor	p\$2.13	12.	4	18	177%
			38	8	15	2%

[illegible][illegible]



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**  
 Bid: U.S. \$2.25, Ask: U.S. \$2.50  
 As of date: August 9, 1982.  
**F.P.S.**  
**FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES INC.**  
 10915 PE AMSTERDAM, Holland, N.Y.  
 Phone (914) 250-0772/2269; Telex: 10833

**Gold Options** (prices in \$/oz.)

	Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
300	13.00-14.00	32.00-34.00	45.00-46.00	55.00-56.00
350	5.00-7.00	27.00-28.50	39.00-40.00	48.00-49.00
400	2.50-3.50	16.50-18.00	27.00-28.00	35.00-36.00
450	0.50-1.50	6.50-8.00	14.00-15.00	20.00-21.00
470	0.10-0.20	1.00-1.50	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00

300-350-360-397-50

**Valuers White Weld S.**  
 1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
 Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 395

Grains	Oil	Meat	Protein	Carbohydrate	Calories
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100
Rice	100	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	100	100	100	100	100
Quinoa	100	100	100	100	100
Millet	100	100	100	100	100
Buckwheat	100	100	100	100	100
Amaranth	100	100	100	100	100
Sorghum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	100	100	100	100	100
Kamut	100	100	100	100	100
Emmer	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgur	100	100	100	100	100
Durum	100	100	100	100	100
Speltz	100	100	100	100	100
Tritic	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	100	100	100	100	100
Farro	100	100	100	100	100
Einkorn	1				

[illegible]

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Sep	Dec
14000	14200	14000	14000	—	14000	14000

Feb	39.60	39.40	39.10	39.70	+0.30
Mar	39.70	39.50	39.20	39.80	+0.10
Apr	39.80	39.60	39.30	39.90	+0.10
May	39.90	39.70	39.40	40.00	+0.10
Jun	40.00	39.80	39.50	40.10	+0.10
Prev. sales \$19.92					
Prev. day's open at 111.55, off 897.					

Financial					
U. S. BILLS					
31 military price of 100 per					
Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Prev. sales \$19.92					
Prev. day's open at 111.55, off 897.					

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Mar	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Apr	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
May	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34
Jun	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57	+34

Feb	82.63	81.78	82.03	81.57
-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

PREVIOUS DAY'S OPENING AND CLOSING PRICES

<b>ALUM. REFIN.</b> cents per lb. AMZ 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Dec 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Jan 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Feb 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Mar 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Apr 68.00 68.00 68.00 +2.50 Prev. sales 2,674 Prev. day's open int 10,612 up 65.				<b>2,000 bry sz. dollars per cwt.</b> AMZ 44.02 44.15 44.15 Dec 44.15 44.15 44.15 Jan 44.15 44.15 44.15 Feb 44.15 44.15 44.15 Mar 44.15 44.15 44.15 Apr 44.15 44.15 44.15 Prev. sales 4,474 Prev. day's open int 7,222, old 632.			
<b>HOES</b> ALUM. REFIN. cents per lb. AMZ 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Dec 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Jan 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Feb 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Mar 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Apr 62.00 62.00 62.00 +2.50 Prev. sales 12,671 Prev. day's open int 45,244 up 532.				<b>PLATINUM</b> 100 bry sz. dollars per cwt. AMZ 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Dec 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Jan 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Feb 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Mar 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Apr 567.00 567.00 567.00 +10.25 Prev. sales 2,103 Prev. day's open int 10,572, old 65.			
<b>POUR. BELLIES</b> 2,000 bry sz. cents per lb. AMZ 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Dec 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Jan 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Feb 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Mar 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Apr 71.00 71.00 71.00 +2.00 Prev. sales 8,150 Prev. day's open int 13,892, old 734.				<b>GOLD</b> 100 bry sz. dollars per cwt. AMZ 337.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Dec 349.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Jan 349.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Feb 349.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Mar 349.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Apr 349.00 349.00 332.00 +8.50 Prev. sales 3,600 Prev. day's open int 3,640			

Sen	1.6950	1.7100	1.6850	1.7000	-1	Oct	102.20	104.85	101.25	104.85	+
Dec	1.7045	1.7200	1.7045	1.7130	-20	Nov	102.40	102.50	102.40	103.35	+
Feb	1.7130	1.7100	1.7130	1.7200	+20	Jan					

Prev. sales 7,620.	Est. sales 14,830. Prev. sales 19,230.
Prev. day's gain 16,514, up 2,171.	Prev. day's gain 12,654, up 2,151.
<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>	<b>VALUABLE NEWS</b>
Per 100¢ 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Wheat and Corn:
Dec 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Jan 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Feb 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Mar 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Apr 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
May 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Prev. sales 3,785.	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
Prev. day's gain 16,514, up 2,171.	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Sept 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Oct 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Nov 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Dec 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Jan 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Feb 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Mar 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Apr 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	May 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	June 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	July 11.14 11.28 11.06 7.83 5.7
	Aug 11.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**International company requires  
for North Africa and Middle East**

**HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL**

- SUPERINTENDENT MECHANICS MATERIAL T.P.;
- DIESEL MECHANICS ENGINES AND TRUCKS;
- ELECTRO MECHANICS T.P.;
- SUPERINTENDENTS COATING PIPING;
- SUPERINTENDENTS WELDING PIPING;
- CONSTRUCTION EXECUTIVE PIPING.

Interested applicants should send full detailed curriculum vitae  
with their phone numbers to  
**B.P. 50,2035 Tunis Carthage, TUNISIA.**

**EXECUTIVES  
AVAILABLE**

**Searched  
P & L Executive**  
available for key Managerial position  
in Africa (Civil Eng'g) + M.B.A.  
Eight years of international experience  
with three years in West Africa. American  
English & French (bicultural).  
Write to Box D 1929  
International Herald Tribune,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

# Le Japon, laboratoire du monde

Rejoignez un laboratoire pharmaceutique français,  
de notoriété internationale, pour exercer votre profes-  
sion et évoluer au pays des technologies de pointe.  
Vous êtes MEDECIN, de nationalité française vous avez  
une trentaine d'années et envie d'aller plus loin, c'est  
géographiquement et professionnellement possible,  
surtout si vous avez déjà une expérience en marketing  
de l'industrie pharmaceutique. Il est indispensable de  
parler anglais et préférable de parler japonais.

De toutes façons vous aurez 2 ans pour  
préparer avec nous professionnellement  
et linguistiquement votre future instal-  
lation au Japon.

Envoyez lettre manuscrite, CV et  
photo, sous réf 4005 à  
Medica System 104 rue  
Réaumur 75002 Paris,  
qui transmettra.



medica-system

## Safety Engineer

- A major North Sea project

With the successful installation of the Brae 'A' jacket now complete and module setting well advanced, a critical stage of the project has been reached. Our safety engineers have made an important contribution to every phase, from initial design through to operational planning. However, many key decisions which require a safety engineering input have yet to be taken. We, therefore, require a Safety Engineer for our Brae Operations group in Aberdeen who, working closely with senior members of other departments, will undertake all aspects of safety engineering. Specific responsibilities will include:

- \* application of safety engineering techniques
- \* participation in bid evaluation and vendor selection
- \* provision of advice on equipment design and operating methods

*In terms of day to day problem solving you will be*

able to make use of Marathon's own in-house facilities as well as the relevant manufacturers and contractors.

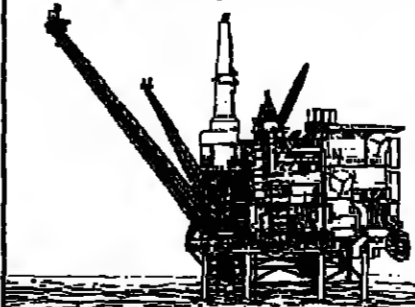

You should be qualified to HNC or, more appropriately, degree level in engineering and have operated as a Safety Engineer in either the offshore oil/gas industry or possibly the petro-chemical industry. You should be a skilled communicator, at ease both as a team member and while operating unsupervised, and be able to deal with engineering problems at both a theoretical and practical level. An understanding of the relevant statutory obligations would obviously be desirable.

An outstanding benefits and compensation package will be offered for this position. Career prospects within our expanding North Sea operations and at other international locations are excellent.

To apply please write or telephone for an application form to:

Mike Birch,  
Employee Relations Representative,  
Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd.,  
Marathon House,  
Rubislaw Hill,  
Anderson Drive,  
Aberdeen AB2 4AZ.  
Tel: (0224) 576133

**Operators of the Brae Field**



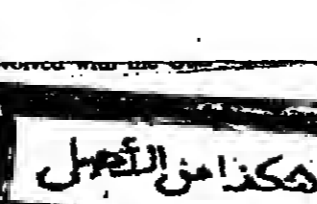
*Photographed in lobby of the Regent Hotel, Hong Kong. World leaders everywhere read the IHT daily, at home or abroad.*

In the almost exclusively black and white environment of a newspaper, the combination of rich color and high quality reproduction is particularly striking.

The International Herald Tribune's policy is such that all advertising is surrounded by editorial material. No ad is ever buried. And color ads are limited to one on a page, preprinted to ensure best reproduction quality.

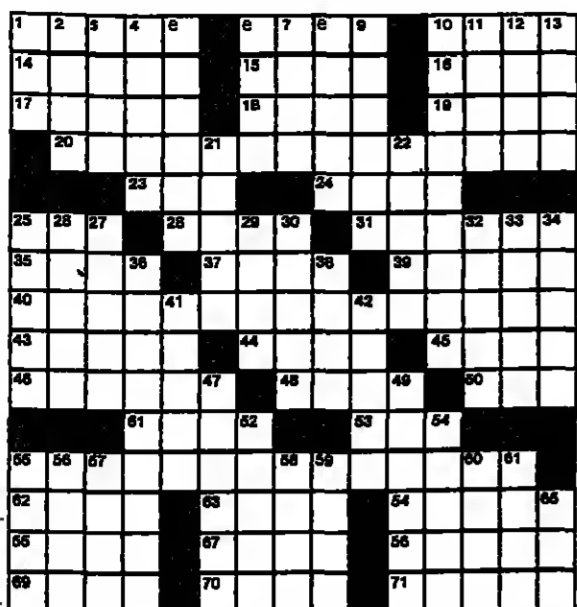
The IHT, read each day in 143 countries, is the world's only global newspaper. For more information about it or about advertising - color or other - write or telephone: International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, France - Tel. 747 1265.

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post





## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

1 — out  
(abolish)  
8 Type of steak  
18 Trudge along  
14 Kitchen gadget  
15 Cruising  
16 Bane wear  
17 List of candidates  
18 "Window"  
Stewart  
vehicle  
19 Hap to  
20 Dwellers on  
Pennsylvania  
Ave.  
23 A Berlin paper  
24 Certainly!  
25 Dance step  
26 Harsh sound  
31 Most recent  
35 Soviet police  
before  
N.K.V.D.  
37 Wharf  
39 Addition to a  
bill  
40 Old TV series,  
with "The"  
43 Get together  
44 Shareholder's  
order  
45 Shade trees  
46 Decorative  
disk  
48 Spill over

## DOWN

50 Nosh  
51 Liter's littles  
52 Dust-up  
53 Old TV series  
54 Cut of meat  
55 Take cover  
56 Like stormy  
57 Warbled  
58 Camelot lass  
59 Street of  
Paris  
60 Billfold bills  
61 "Miracle"  
team of 1969  
62 Author  
Gardner and  
namesakes  
63 Baker and  
Fleet: Abbr.  
64 Arcade on 42nd  
65 Eastern nurse  
66 Dotted out  
67 Like better  
68 Vocalist Vikki  
69 Functions  
70 Police robes  
71 Juicy bit of  
gossip  
72 8 P.M.-10 P.M.  
on the  
tube  
73 One of the  
Andersons  
74 Greek coin of  
yore

## ACROSS

41 Summer tube  
offering  
42 Plants of a  
region  
43 Ayn Rand  
novel  
44 Sculp ornament  
45 Electrician, at  
times  
46 As well as  
borrowed  
47 Occupation  
48 Redact  
49 Government  
agts.  
50 Lounge about  
51 Home of the  
Bulldogs  
52 Headland  
53 Gainsay  
54 Baghdad  
native  
55 Brazilian bird  
56 Diamond fly  
57 Guam's  
capital  
58 Small spar  
59 Lather  
60 Senate runners  
61 Author  
Lagerlöf  
62 Meeting of  
lovers  
63 Remarks  
64 Shout

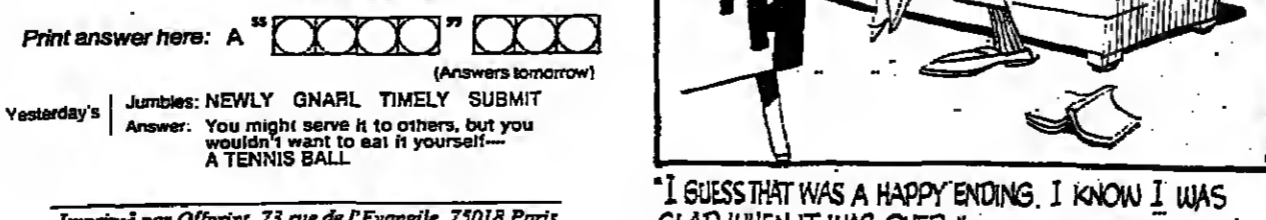
## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW							
C F	C F		C F	C F								
ALABAMA	29	84	74	63	FAIR	LOS ANGELES	51	38	21	70	FAIR	
ALASKA	32	77	64	51	39	FAIR	MADRID	51	39	21	70	FAIR
AMSTERDAM	52	41	61	44	CLOUDY	MANILA	52	40	72	OVERCAST		
ANKARA	25	77	11	52	FAIR	MEXICO CITY	24	79	11	52	CLOUDY	
ATHENS	31	88	22	72	FAIR	MILAN	52	40	24	79	OVERCAST	
AUCKLAND	31	88	22	72	FAIR	MOSCOW	52	40	24	79	OVERCAST	
BANGKOK	31	88	22	72	FAIR	MUNICH	52	40	24	79	OVERCAST	
BEIRUT	-	-	-	-	N.A.	MUSKAT	52	40	24	79	OVERCAST	
BELGRADE	-	-	-	-	N.A.	NEW DELHI	52	40	24	79	OVERCAST	
BELIN	25	77	15	64	OVERCAST	NEW YORK	28	82	14	64	OVERCAST	
BOMBAY	29	84	74	63	FAIR	OSLO	28	82	14	64	OVERCAST	
BRAZILIA	29	84	74	63	FAIR	PARIS	27	73	15	53	FAIR	
BUDAPEST	27	74	14	61	FAIR	PEKING	18	13	25	77	FAIR	
BUEENOS AIRES	27	74	14	61	FAIR	PRAGUE	37	78	24	79	OVERCAST	
CAIRO	15	59	3	38	POGGY	REYKJAVIK	37	78	24	79	OVERCAST	
CAIRO	15	59	3	38	POGGY	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	73	17	43	OVERCAST	
CAPATOWN	15	59	11	52	OVERCAST	ROSTOK	22	73	17	43	OVERCAST	
CASABLANCA	27	61	19	64	FAIR	SAG PAULLO	22	73	17	43	OVERCAST	
CHICAGO	27	61	19	64	FAIR	SHANGHAI	22	73	17	43	OVERCAST	
COPENHAGEN	23	73	17	44	FAIR	STOCKHOLM	13	55	8	26	OVERCAST	
COSTA DEL SOL	38	84	19	66	FAIR	SYDNEY	27	71	17	43	OVERCAST	
DAMASCUS	34	74	28	66	FAIR	TAIPEI	27	81	17	43	OVERCAST	
DUBLIN	23	73	17	44	FAIR	TEHRAN	33	71	24	79	OVERCAST	
EDINBURGH	22	73	7	48	SHOWERS	TEL AVIV	33	71	24	79	OVERCAST	
FLORENCE	31	88	19	64	CLOUDY	TOKYO	27	79	17	43	OVERCAST	
FRANKFURT	27	61	19	64	OVERCAST	TURIN	27	79	17	43	OVERCAST	
GENEVA	15	59	16	61	FAIR	VIENNA	25	77	16	41	OVERCAST	
HARARE	18	44	7	46	FAIR	WARSAW	30	84	16	41	OVERCAST	
HELSINKI	27	61	19	64	FAIR	WASHINGTON	30	84	16	41	OVERCAST	
HONG KONG	32	90	24	79	CLOUDY	ZURICH	27	73	16	41	OVERCAST	
HOUSTON	32	90	24	79	CLOUDY							
ISTANBUL	27	61	19	64	FAIR							
JERUSALEM	27	61	19	64	FAIR							
LAS PALMAS	27	61	20	48	FAIR							
LIMA	19	66	15	59	OVERCAST							
LONDON	24	79	17	46	FAIR							

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS  
AUGUST 9, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on prices of the underlying securities. Symbols indicate frequency of trading: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (B) - bi-monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly.			
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co. Ltd.</b>		<b>UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND</b>	
(1) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(1) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(2) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(2) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(3) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(3) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(4) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(4) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(5) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(5) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(6) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(6) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(7) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(7) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(8) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(8) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(9) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(9) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(10) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(10) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(11) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(11) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(12) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(12) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(13) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(13) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(14) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(14) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(15) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(15) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(16) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(16) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(17) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(17) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(18) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(18) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(19) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(19) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(20) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(20) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(21) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(21) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(22) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(22) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(23) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(23) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(24) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(24) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(25) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(25) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(26) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(26) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(27) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(27) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(28) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(28) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(29) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(29) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(30) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(30) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(31) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(31) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(32) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(32) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(33) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(33) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(34) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(34) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(35) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(35) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(36) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(36) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(37) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(37) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(38) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(38) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(39) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(39) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(40) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(40) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(41) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(41) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(42) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(42) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(43) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(43) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(44) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(44) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(45) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(45) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(46) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(46) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(47) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(47) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(48) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(48) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(49) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(49) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(50) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(50) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(51) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(51) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(52) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(52) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(53) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(53) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(54) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(54) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(55) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(55) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(56) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(56) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(57) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(57) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(58) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(58) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(59) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(59) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(60) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(60) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(61) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(61) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(62) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(62) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(63) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(63) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(64) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(64) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(65) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(65) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(66) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(66) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(67) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(67) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(68) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(68) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(69) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(69) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(70) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(70) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(71) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(71) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(72) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(72) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(73) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(73) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(74) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(74) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(75) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(75) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(76) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(76) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(77) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(77) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(78) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(78) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(79) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(79) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(80) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(80) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(81) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(81) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(82) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(82) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(83) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(83) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(84) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(84) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(85) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(85) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(86) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(86) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(87) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(87) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(88) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(88) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(89) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(89) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(90) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(90) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(91) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(91) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(92) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(92) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(93) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(93) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(94) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(94) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(95) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(95) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(96) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(96) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(97) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(97) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(98) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(98) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(99) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(99) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15
(100) Bond Fund	\$174.15	(100) Swiss Franc Fund	\$174.15



## BOOKS

## Clipped Wings: The American SST Conflict

By Mel Horwich. 473 pp. \$25  
MIT Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Ma. 02142.

By Douglas B. Feaver

"WITHOUT a basic appreciation of nature, I believe an overemphasis on science will destroy us," said Charles Lindbergh.

That was in 1966, and the elderly Lindbergh, a member of the board of directors of Pan American World Airways, was talking to Interior Secretary Stewart Udall about the effects of sonic booms — the startling shock wave heard when a jetliner "goes supersonic" as it literally catches, collides with, then passes through the wall of compressed air created by its own sound.

In his book, Mel Horwich, an assistant professor of management at MIT, walks us through the history of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) program. The SST itself started in the late 1950s, grew with government sponsorship but little public attention through most of the 1960s, then was summarily executed in 1971 by a combination of environmental concerns and economic question marks.

Coming as it did, during the Vietnam war, Lindbergh's comment accompanied a growing awareness on the part of ordinary people that they were entitled to challenge the technocrats, even if they did not possess their superior knowledge.

It is difficult not to fall in love with aviation's technology, since it's obvious that we aren't supposed to fly. But by the time the SST debate was over, the right to question was firmly established: the SST defeat came despite arguments about supersonic flight being the next logical step in mankind's never-ending search for faster transportation, about progress for progress' sake, about national pride, about reaching for the higher ground.

The SST protest movement really started with concern about the sonic boom, which the Federal Aviation

Administration knew from tests in Oklahoma City in 1964 would not be all that well received. One transcontinental flight would boom 5 million people, it developed, and the FAA became so skittish about the subject that it declined to make more tests in civilian areas.

Subsequent tests of the boom's impact on civilian populations were suspended and the FAA restricted supersonic flight to over-ocean routes.

By the time Congress took its final SST votes in 1971, new issues had also been raised: The exhaust of hundreds of SSTs would hasten the destruction of the atmosphere's ozone layer which shields humans from ultraviolet radiation; the government should not be subsidizing at the rate of almost \$300 million annually a development program for the benefit of Boeing which was not putting that much of its own money into the SST.

The central point of Horwich's book is important: The people knew more than the technocrats. The proof is in the British-French Concorde, which itself provided fuel in the form of national pride for the SST side. Only 16 Concorde have been built and nine of those were "sold" to other British Airways or Air France.

There seems to be little future for SSTs unless some as yet undiscovered technological breakthrough eliminates the sonic boom. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment said in a report two years ago that it would cost \$6 billion in development costs to get a second-generation SST off the ground, and that kind of money would require substantial government participation for what appears at the moment to be a questionable gain.

Douglas B. Feaver is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## THE SPORTY GAME

By John Newhouse. 242 pp. \$14.95.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher

Lehmann-Haupt

AT FIRST a reader is amused by the incongruity between the subject of John Newhouse's latest book and its title, "The Sporty Game."

But one doesn't get far into Newhouse's report, before realizing that the title really does refer to risks being "sporty" in the airline industry. And those risks do involve betting everything you have — in some cases as much as an entire company worth several billion dollars.

Moreover, it's a game that matters considerably to all American citizens. As Newhouse points out, the commercial airline business produces one of the United States' leading export products, and hence one of its leading means of offsetting a negative balance of payments. Also, "the airplane, like the semiconductor chip, is closely linked to economic growth because of the technologies it embodies."

## SPORTS

## Floyd Steadies, Wins PGA by 3

By Gary Pomerantz

TULSA, Okla. — He was 65 holes into a tournament that was rightfully his. Now, on the rugged 12th hole, Raymond Floyd's cool seemed ready to become his collapse.

His record 10-under par was down to seven under, his five-shot lead was down to two — four holes ahead. Fred Couples was eagling to go five under. And Lanny Wadkins was about to join him. Instead of front-running Floyd, he was jogging backward. Floyd was jogging backward. He actually seemed ready to default the Professional Golfers Association championship.

"Then," Floyd said later, "I had a little talk with myself on the 12th tee. I've had hundreds of talks with myself. But this one worked."

Floyd executed to his great 3-wood test shot and then dropped a 6-iron shot to within five feet of the cup. The ball hit the green of the faded 444-yard par-4 and didn't move. Floyd sank his birdie putt, to move to eight under, and soon birdied Nos. 15 and 16.

Once again, he was in command, in control. In time.

So Floyd won the 64th PGA after a 72-hole tournament. He won it by three strokes over Wadkins with a 72-hole total of 272, eight under par at the Southern Hills Country Club. Even a double-bogey 18th couldn't keep Floyd from collecting a \$65,000 check.

Wadkins (67-275) won \$45,000. Third-place finishers Couples (66-276) and Calvin Peete (69-276) took home \$27,500 each for their four-under-par tie.

And Floyd took home pride in winning his third major tournament, one in which he led from first to finish. He monopolized the 1982 PGA and the 1976 Masters, too.

On a Sunday afternoon that was humid but humane, Floyd was out of control. He missed eight greens and six fairways, more than in any other round. He had four bogeys (Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10), four birdies (Nos. 8, 12, 15, 16) and the double bogey on 18. It was not capital-G good, but it was good enough.

Even Floyd had to admit that "at the start I was struggling. I made some bunched shot selections, some bad mental errors. And when you do that you think, 'You know better than that.' I did, too. I guess it was the pressure. I just didn't handle it well."

The challengers were watching the champion throughout, keeping leader-board tabs as the man who had paralyzed par for three rounds had his lead go on the critical list of uncertainty. The contenders were hopeful, not expectant; they knew Floyd's front-running tendencies.

Said Wadkins, the 1977 PGA winner: "If he bogeys 12, it's a whole new tournament. But I didn't expect it. When you have heart like Raymond, it makes you want it that much more."

"At No. 12," said Peete, "I thought there was a chance. I figured, 'If I could go into the clubhouse five or six under, ... Unfortunately it didn't happen. I'd rather be chasing anybody but Raymond.'"

Said Couples, 22, the second-year PGA tourist who burgled the back nine with a 32 Sunday (he broke the course record Thursday with a 29): "I was just thinking about the Masters."

The Masters? "Yeah. The top eight finishers here qualify for the Masters. I was not thinking about Floyd," said Couples, who ate only a banana before Sunday's round ("I get nervous. I figured the banana would be enough").

Meanwhile, Greg Norman and Jay Haas (both 72-272) lost hold of the second-place tie they'd created after three rounds. Playing with Floyd, they finished in a fifth-place threesome with Jim Simons (69) at three under.

Tom Watson actually crawled onto the leader board. His 68 placed him at even par 280 for the tournament and produced a ninth-place tie with Jerry Pate, Tom Kite and Lon Hinkle.

PGA postscripts: • Watson, who failed to tie Ben Hogan's 1953 record of winning a third major in the same year: "I'm looking forward to the next tournament."

• Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a 67-283: "I'm not going to play anymore until I start hitting the ball better. I'm tired and going home."

• Pate, tied for ninth, icing down a still-slinging left shoulder: "What I should be doing is putting a tourniquet around my neck."

• Seve Ballesteros, the 1980 Masters winner who finished 12th here (73-281), bemoaning Tulsa's heat and humidity: "It was much more than I could take. In time, I will be all right."

• And Floyd, his 18th career tournament victory in the bag, his third victory of the year and his \$305,409 in 1982 earnings: "If I had blown this, I don't know if I could ever live it down."

Doug DeCinces  
"If I could patent it, I would."

## DeCinces Again Has 3-Homer Game As Angels Defeat the Mariners, 9-5

United Press International

SEATTLE — Doug DeCinces hit three home runs Sunday night to lead the California Angels to a 9-5 victory over the Seattle Mariners.

DeCinces duplicated his feat of Aug. 2 when he hit three homers in a 5-4 loss to Minnesota. The only other player in American League history ever to have two three-home run games in a season was Ted Williams, in 1957. It has been done five times in the National League.

The Angel third baseman has 11 homers in his last 10 games and 23 for the season.

DeCinces connected with the bases empty in the first and third innings with a man aboard in the eighth. Teammate Bobby Grich had a two-run home run in the fifth.

Homering for Seattle were Richie Zisk, Todd Cruz and — inside the park — Julio Cruz.

"I've been hitting all the pitches off all the pitchers to all fields," said DeCinces. "I'm controlled and very confident at the plate. I know exactly what I'm doing every time I swing the bat."

"If I could patent it, I would."

Orlows 10, Royals 6

In Baltimore, pinch hitter Terry Crowley hit a grand-slam homer with one out in the ninth coast the Orioles past Kansas City, 10-6.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Batting for Rick Dempsey, Crowley hit Mike Armstrong's 2-2 pitch for his third home run of the year.

Red Sox 12, White Sox 6

In Boston, Carney Lansford had four hits, drove in four runs and scored four times to pace the Red Sox over Chicago, 12-6.

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

Blue Jays 7, Tigers 4

## Match Play: Rooting for a Return to the Roots

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As if made of asbestos, Raymond Floyd walked through that Oklahoma oven without getting burned and won the Professional Golfers Association championship.

But he lost to Lanny Wadkins in the mythical PGA match-play final.

As currently constituted, the PGA is the weak sister of golf's four major tournaments. The United States Open and the British Open each projects the aura of a national championship; the Masters prolongs the charm of Bobby Jones, golf's patron saint.

Link

In contrast, the PGA's only link to tradition is based on what it once was and what it should be again — a match-play tournament rather than a stroke-play affair.

In a stroke-play tournament, the champion is the golfer with the lowest total of strokes over 72 holes.

In a match-play tournament, a champion emerges after having won several matches on a hole-by-hole basis in head-to-head competition.

This is not meant to diminish Floyd's triumph at Southern Hills Sunday. It's meant to propose that the PGA would be a more distinguished, and certainly a more distinctive, major tournament if it were conducted at match play, as it was before 1958.

Its current format was adopted that year in a concession to television's inability then to cover more than a few holes. Now, of course, TV is capable of showing all 18 holes.

With that proposal in mind, imagine a hypothetical match-play tournament at Southern Hills among the PGA tour's top 16 money-winners there. The draw was based on the United States Golf Association match-play formula for 16 competitors.

The results of each match were based on each of the 16 golfers' hole-by-hole scores in last week's PGA championship. The initial eight matches were based on Thursday's first round. The eight winners advanced to the quarterfinals, which were based on Friday's second round. The semifinals were based on Saturday's third round; the title match was based on Sunday's final round.

Floyd lost the match-play title, 3-and-1, to Wadkins, whose conquests as a dragon slayer were a tribute to the drama that a match-play tournament could create.

On his way to the final, Wadkins knocked out Tom Kite, Jack Nicklaus and Craig Stadler, disposing of the third, seventh, and leading money-winners, in that order.

Tom Watson, the U.S. and British Open champion and the second leading money-winner, was eliminated by Calvin Peete in the first round.

Upsets and scares are the beauty of a match-play tournament, a beauty that golf no longer displays in this country except in amateur competition. U.S. golf needs a match-play event of importance; with its history as a match-play tournament during its first 42 years, the PGA championship would simply be returning to its roots.

A Draw of 128

Ideally, a PGA match-play tournament would have a draw of 128 golfers, thereby creating 64 first-round matches on a Tuesday, followed by 32 matches on Wednesday, 16 on Thursday, the quarterfinals on Friday, the semifinals on Saturday and the final on Sunday — at either 18 or 36 holes.

The primary argument against a match-play event is that TV would be shortchanged if the title match were to end, say, on the 14th or 32d hole. But if a TV network can adjust to a sudden-death playoff that extends its show, it surely can adjust to a match that ends an hour earlier than scheduled. Even with a 36-

hole format, of the 39 PGA match-play finals, only 10 ended on the 32d green or earlier. Seven went all the way to the 36th.

Another argument is that a match-play format would limit the attendance on the last two or three days. But it would add two days (Tuesday and Wednesday) to the tournament, thereby increasing the overall attendance as well as the television income.

It is also argued that a match-play format jeopardizes the appearance of the most popular golfers, such as Nicklaus and Watson, on the final few days. But it elevates the stature of the golfers who qualify for the late rounds after having upset the big names.

Head-to-Head, Hole-by-Hole

The primary argument for a match-play format is, simply, that it's the way most golfers compete — hole-by-hole and head-to-head. Each match is new and different. It also creates mano-a-mano theatrics that stroke play seldom provides. In recent years, golf's most memorable tournaments have involved Watson outplaying Nicklaus on the back nine four times in virtual match-play situations — at this year's U.S. Open, the 1977 British Open and the Masters of 1977 and 1980.

Imagine the potential drama if Watson and Nicklaus met in a PGA match-play final over 18 or 36 holes.

In its match-play years, a lesser-known pro occasionally would win the PGA title — Walter Burkemo in 1953 and Chandler Harper in 1950 — but golfers of history often won the PGA title. Walter Hagen five times, Sam Snead and Byron Nelson twice each, Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson twice each.

But now, as a stroke-play tournament for the last 25 years, the PGA championship has lost its romance as well as its identity. It's time to return to the match-play format that provided the PGA with the dignity that it sold in its surrender to television.

Braves may have crumbled for good. The time will be remembered as the 10 Days That Shook the Braves, who are suddenly as solid as the peso.

The best thing the Braves can do, of course, is to forget about it. Count their losses and go from there. It's the best thing, but it may be the next thing to impossible.

While their collapse may be sudden, it wasn't unexpected. Young teams in their first race at a pennant rarely succeed. Look it up. These Braves have never been in a pennant race. Neither has their manager, Joe Torre.

You have to know Torre hasn't — he still shaves after each game. After a tough loss, Dodger Manager Tom Lincecum never comes near anything sharper than a spaz. "Not panicking is the whole thing," said Torre, who looked calm after Sunday's 2-0 loss.

But the night before, he was ejected for the first time this season.

"You can't have doubts," he said. "You look at the standings. It's not as easy as it was last week, but we're sure as hell the team that's on top."

Jumpy

Panic? The Braves made seven errors in the weekend series here. They kicked away leads in two of the four games. They blew their best chance to score Sunday when a runner was thrown out at the plate, by about 10 feet. If that wasn't panic, it would be.

The Dodgers weren't playing great baseball. They were playing the Braves. Now, that's the way it used to be. The Braves were only dangerous when they were playing somebody else.

This year, though, they won their first 13 games and took off from there. Their closest rival was the San Diego Padres, for heaven's sake. If they hadn't been in a pennant race before, they still weren't. To make a race of it, the Braves had to stumble and nearly fall. That may come next.

They've got talent, a lot of power, some speed, improved pitching. They're legitimate. But their average age is 25, the youngest in the National League.

Looking Back

Ron Cey remembers another young team, the 1973 Dodgers. They were leading Cincinnati by 10½ games in August and finished a not-so-close second.

Cey couldn't understand it then. He does now.

"After it was over," he said, "you could look back and see what had happened. You don't understand the problems when you're in the middle of it. There's pressure, and we hadn't learned to handle it yet."

We learned later. In '78, we

made any bold pronouncements, not with 50 games remaining. The Braves are talking a little louder, if only to prop themselves back up. They have to go from Dodger Stadium to San Francisco, where the Giants have won six straight.

"I still think we're a better team than the Dodgers," said Glenn Hubbard, the Braves' second baseman. "When we snap out of it, we're going to blow them out."

## LETTER FROM INDIA

## The Clocks of Jai Singh

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

JAI PUR, India — When clocks

chime the hour in Tokyo or

Moscow or Chicago, those in India

still have 30 minutes to go. But

that makes no difference to the

biggest timepieces in the world,

part of the weird, surreal

landscapes in stone that Maharaja

Jai Singh, founder of the "pink

city" of Jaipur, built 250 years ago.

They are observatories, eerie col-

lections of giant but precise instru-

ments for heavenly calculations,

built in masonry and iron and

scattered in the open air. They

rank among the strangest works of

Imamkand. The biggest is in

Jaipur, the best known in New

Delhi. Jai Singh also built three

others.

Each is like a city Salvador Dali

might design. They contain build-

ings like empty orange peels cut in

half, sliced into strange segments

and set, open side up, in square

masonry caps.

There are sundials three stories

high — great stone triangles set on

edge in pools of water, flanked by

upturned stone curves. Their sole

purpose is to tell the time.

There are circular structures pier-

ced by odd windows, mysterious

darkrooms lit only twice a year by

the sun entering a precisely angled

slit. One structure is like a

modernist sculpture — two dou-

ble-walled, bulbous lobes bisected

by a sloping ramp. It's a triple sun-

dial, telling what the time is in

most centers of the known world.

Long after Jai Singh's death, India

was put five and a half hours

ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

The whole sprawling complex is in

one arbitrary time zone, fixed by

the longitude of 82.5 degrees.

Remarkable Accuracy

But the huge stone instruments

built by this astronomer-warrior,

prince, "the Newton of the East,"

still measure time with remarkable

accuracy. They also measure much

more.

One circular building, built with

a precision that modern in-

dustry would envy, uses cunning

geometry and carefully calculated

windows to compile a calendar of

the sun's year. Another, a few feet

away, does the same for the lunar

year.

One purpose of the open-top

"orange peel" hemispheres is to

show the sun's position in the zodi-

ac. Next to them at Jaipur cluster

12 small sundial structures, each

pointing a different way to line up

with zodiac stars when they touch

the horizon.

Other great stone instruments

determine eclipses, measure the

azimuth and altitude of the sun, fix

summer and winter solstices and

clock the sun's passage across the

equator.

These observatories are the en-

during work of a remarkable man.

Mogul emperors gave him the so-

bricated "Sawal," meaning "one

and a quarter," to indicate that his

achievements were more than one

normal man could have produced.

Time of Anarchy

Jai Singh, born in 1688, was

only 11 when he ascended his prin-

cipality's throne. It was a time of

anarchy, and Jai Singh was a war-

rior for most of his life.

But as a boy the prince became

fascinated with astronomy. Before

long he had found that the astro-

nomical tables in his extensive li-

brary were wrong. Jai Singh set out

to correct them.

He formed an astronomical

staff. Emissaries were dispatched

to Europe to collect facts. European

astronomers were brought to

Jaipur. Jai Singh found their small,

hand-held instruments unreliable,

so he constructed instruments so

huge and immovably fixed that

human error was minimized.

His Delhi observatory was the

first, built between 1710 and 1718.

Jai Singh used it to compile a new

star catalog. He built observatories

in the principal centers of Hindu

learning, including Ujjain, Banaras

and Mathura. The one in Mathura

no longer exists, but those in New

Delhi and Jaipur are popular tour-

ist sights.

The observatory at Jaipur, fi-

nished in 1734, sprawls within the

maharajah's city palace, a marvel

in itself. One side of the palace

erupts in the famous "Palace of the

Winds," a five-story pink confection

of decorated balconies and

openwork screens, designed so that

court women could watch street

processions unobserved.

Walking through Jai Singh's ob-

servatories today, one gets the im-

pression that creatures from outer

space have left eerie, mysterious,

but obviously purposeful artifacts

littering the sunbaked Indian

earth.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## Colin Wilson

By Richard M. Evans

International Herald Tribune

MEVAGISSEY, Cornwall —

Colin Wilson wishes his

first book hadn't been a best

seller on both sides of the Atlan-

tic. Early success, he feels,

marked him as a literary black

sheep.

When Wilson's "The Outsider,"

published in London in 1956,

the first edition sold out in one

day. Wilson was 25. "The Outsider"

is a study of the alienation of

modern writers through an analy-

sis of anti-hero characters in the

works of Hemingway, Dos-

toevski, Hesse and Sartre. Wil-

son's existential views and his ec-

centric lifestyle — he had slept in

a tent on Hampstead Heath, to

save money, and bicycled to the

British Museum to write —

aroused interest. London critics

labeled him, along with the play-

wright John Osborne, as an intel-

lectual leader of a new generation

of "angry young men."

But then came the bad reviews.

A publicity campaign by his pub-

lisher had made him the idol of

the popular press, and scored the

critics' opinions. The Sunday

Times speculated that people put

copies of "The Outsider" on their

coffee tables so as to appear in-

tellectual, but that no one really

read it.

A scandal added insult to in-

jury. The young writer was living

with his girlfriend, Joy, now his

wife and the mother of their three

children. When her parents came

to London to see her from what

Wilson imagines they must have

thought was sin and Bohemian

squalor, they brought along a

horse. There was a row, the gos-

sop columns got hold of it, and

the couple fled to Ireland to es-

cape the reporters. When Wil-

son's second book, "Religion and

Rebel," was published in 1957, the

critics slaughtered it.

Wilson was sick of bloody an-

gry young men. Wilson recalled

with a chuckle, "and I couldn't

really blame them either. The

publicity job had been nonstop.

It was the kind of coverage the

Beatles got five years later."

Wilson's career has been one of

gigantic ups and downs — full-

page reviews and long periods of

profound obscurity, good friends

and great arguments. And the

ups and downs are due, Wilson

said, to the book that made him

famous in a single week.

"I.S. Eliot told me just after

"The Outsider" came out that I'd

done it all the wrong way around.

He said that a writer's work

should first be understood by a

small circle of people, who could

then pass it on to a larger pub-

lic." But Wilson claims that the

smaller intellectual circle was

misguided of such a best seller,

that the British literary world

had nothing to do with a popu-

larized existential philosopher.

During the 1960s the burst of

fame from "The Outsider" faded

and he died away. Today, at 51, Wil-

son has managed to shed more

than a little of the black-sheep

image. Though his books on the

"new existentialism" — his opti-

mistic reaction to the alienation

and sometimes hopelessness of

thinkers in the early years of the

century — did not earn him the

acclaim he wanted, success came

in other fields.

In 1972, Wilson, long fascinat-

ed by such paranormal phenom-

ena as telekinesis and mind read-

ing, published "The Occult," an

exhaustive history of unexplained

phenomena. It became his first

best seller since "The Outsider,"

and even his old friends the Lon-

don critics gave it top reviews.

"It's peculiar, because my ide-

as haven't changed since the days

when my books were being ig-

nored — not in the least little bit.

I've always said exactly the same

thing: that man has an enormous

mental potential he's never real-

ized, and that there seems to be

something slightly wrong with

human consciousness."

Halves of Brain

Wilson is curious about re-

search done on the right and left

halves of the brain. He theorizes

that many so-called paranormal

powers come from the "instinc-

tive" half of the brain. Modern

man, he says, has developed logic

at the expense of instinct, and

this may explain such psychologi-

cal maladies as alienation and

boredom. Scholars have taken

Wilson's ideas seriously. He was

invited to teach courses on such

research at the University of

Washington in Seattle in 1968

and at Rutgers University in

1974. Wilson, a rather short, bespec-

tled man who lives in a farm-

house on the southern Cornish

coast about 50 miles west of

Plymouth, seems never to run out

of ideas. An interest in what he

calls "outsider types" in society

has led him to publish his book

of "Murder." Politics has his

share of outsider status, as well; Wil-

son's "Marx Refuted," being

published this month, is a collec-

tion of some of his writings on

Marx and essays by other people,

ranging from Arthur Koestler to

British Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher.

Wilson said he sees Marx as "a

man who hated society because it

didn't give him what he wanted,

and then built up a whole politi-

cal theory based on that feeling.

But that theory doesn't work be-

cause what really makes society

work is the drive of the individu-

als, of outsiders. You can't put

them together. That kind of col-

lectivism leads to tyranny."

The writer has always been a

bit of an outsider himself, living

at the fringe. He was born of a

working-class family in the indus-

trial town of Leicester in 1931.

He won a scholarship for second-

ary education, but left school at

16 because he got "absolutely no

encouragement of any kind" at

home. Throughout his teens, he

sent short stories to various mag-

azines, which sent them back. He

worked as a civil servant, joined

the air force and then got out of

it by pretending to be homosexual,

married at 21, and then got out of

France to work as a ditch digger.

It was after his return to Lon-

don that Wilson decided to camp

out on Hampstead Heath. All his

free time went into writing; at

night he worked in a coffeehouse.

He read widely, and was struck

by the negative tone of modern

literature. The idea for "The Out-

sider" soon came to him.

"Very Personal"

There was lots of existential-

ism in the air at that time in Lon-

don — that is to say, there was

alienation. Alienation is what in-

terested me. It was very personal.

I felt that I was naturally clever,

and that instead of being able to

go to university like I wanted, I

was condemned to work for £5 a

week and barely survive."